THE LITERARY DIGEST

PUBLIC OPINION (New York) combined with THE LITERARY DIGEST

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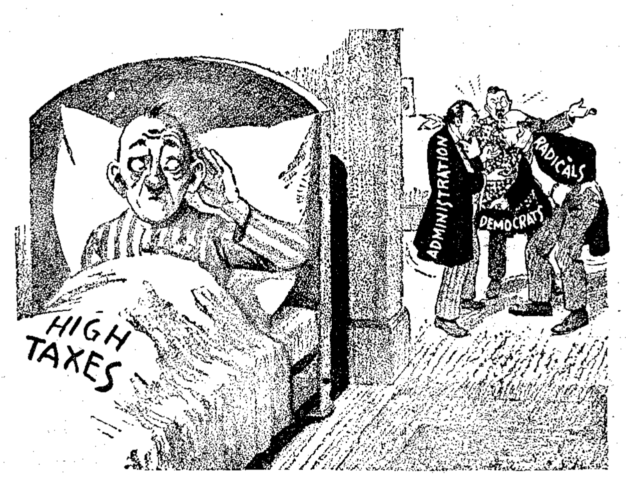
TOPICS - OF - THE - DAY

(This title registered in U. S. Patent Office)

HALF A MILLION VOTES IN "THE DIGEST'S" BIG POLL

BALLOTS BY THE TRUCK-LOAD have been pouring into THE DIGEST'S offices since the first tabulations of the returns last week, with the result that the second week of this greatest of unofficial referendums finds the number of returns in the neighborhood of the half-million mark. In the greatest previous poll of this sort, the balloting on prohibition and the bonus conducted by THE DIGEST, the second week brought only half this total, and four weeks were required to equal the number of ballots now collected in two. Approximately 15,000,000 ballots are being distributed in this attempt to secure an expression of the national will toward the Mellon Plan of tax-reduction, and the big job of mailing them out is still going forward. The unexampled size of the early returns indicates the extent of public interest. While every such poll naturally arouses criticism from those who find themselves in the minority, very few objections have accompanied these first half-million ballots, and some of those which have come in are answered by the poll itself. Thus several people argue, as a Senator writes, that "anyone can predict that the vote will be almost unanimous for the Mellon Plan." But the voters thought differently and disprove his criticism by a hundred thousand ballots, which is more than the total number of voters in some States. In fact, as if to prove the genuine character of this test of the voters' beliefs, the anti-Mellonites make a gain in the second week's tabulation of votes, shown on the following page. The West and South are beginning to be heard from. Even New England, which the scattering returns of last week seemed to place as the section of the country most in favor of Secretary Mellon's plan, shows a slight falling off in enthusiasm. The percentages for New England last week were 88.6 in favor to only 11.4 opposed. This week the percentage runs 86.8 in favor to 13.2 opposed. The Mid-Western section of the country, where pro-bonus sentiment is strongest, continues to show the early percentage of approximately 3 to 1 in favor of the Administration plan.



LISTENING TO THE FUNERAL ARRANGEMENTS
—Marcus in the New York *Times*.

The present grand totals for and against Mr. Mellon's plan reduced to percentages stand 75.7 in favor and 24.3 opposed. Last week the percentages for the same totals were 81.5 for the measure to 18.5 against. Simultaneously with the tabulation of this vote comes the news that the Mellon Plan is to be made a straight party measure, to be opposed by a Democratic plan probably founded on the Garner Bill. Neither the leading Republican nor the leading Democratic measure, it is pointed out, contains any provision for paying adjusted compensation to the veterans of the recent war, and the organized influence of the American Legion is being exerted to prevent the bonus idea from being lost in the political shuffle. There is a strong indication, in the hundreds of letters of comment on the poll now flowing into THE DIGEST'S editorial rooms, of the force of the bonus argument in creating opposition to the Mellon Plan, which is registered in the "No" column. Many of the card ballots, also, bear comment to the same effect. A count of these comment-bearing cards shows that of the first 200,000 ballots received 180 voters took the trouble to explain that they opposed the Mellon Plan because it excludes a bonus. "The bonus can be paid, and taxes can be reduced, also," runs their general argument.

To these 180 expressions of opinion may be added 130 voters in favor of both the bonus and the Mellon Plan. These latter voters simply disagree with Mr. Mellon's statement that his plan is unworkable if the bonus is unpaid, and vote for both. The total of 310 bonus advocates speak, it might appear, for the largest element of opposition, so far discovered by the poll, to tax-reduction as arranged by our Secretary of the Treasury. The next largest group of opposing comments is from voters who vote "No," with the explanation that they favor the Democratic, or some compromise, plan.

A compromise on the bonus idea is presented by a resident of Weehawken, New Jersey, who writes that he is against the Mellon Plan "because it sacrifices the soldiers' bonus," and adds:

> "If the bonus is passed, I now state that I will waive my right to any such money as I might be entitled to, and think that all other ex-service men who can afford to should do the same. This is a possible way to reduce the outlay somewhat and at the same time permit the men who actually need the money to accept the aid."

Ex-soldiers to the number of fifty-five, who vote against the Mellon Plan, have taken the trouble to mention the fact that they are eligible for a bonus, and sixty voters in favor of the plan state that they were in service during the war, but do not believe that the bonus is a wise measure. A typical ex-soldier's argument in favor of the bonus runs:

> "Who would benefit by the bonus bill? Many and many a needy family. I have three children myself and I know. They

THE LITERARY DIGEST POLL ON THE MELLON PLAN FOR TAX-REDUCTION

Votes Received up to and Including January 28, 1924

	Favor the Mellon Plan Votes "Yes"	Oppose the Mellon Plan Votes "No"
NEW ENGLAND STATES		
1 Maine	4,539	974
2 New Hampshire	1,531	265
3 Vermont	1,417	225
4 Massachusetts	32,593	4,622
5 Rhode Island	486	76
6 Connecticut	9,535	1,414
TOTAL VOTES	50,101	7,576
MIDDLE ATLANTIC STATES		
1 New York	67,917	13,978
2 New Jersey	18,591	2,758
3 Pennsylvania	41,348	10,194
TOTAL VOTES	127,856	26,930
EAST NORTH CENTRAL STATES		
1 Ohio	42,277	19,432
2 Indiana	2,023	996
3 Illinois	44,507	24,101
4 Michigan	8,677	3,459
5 Wisconsin	179	105
TOTAL VOTES	97,663	48,093
WEST NORTH CENTRAL STATES		
1 Minnesota	216	63
2 Iowa	120	50
3 Missouri	1,237	506
4 North Dakota	9	7
5 South Dakota	14	8
6 Nebraska	34	36
7 Kansas	56	38
TOTAL VOTES	1,686	708
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL STATES		
1 Kentucky	3,459	1,307
2 Tennessee	291	153
3 Alabama	1,540	772
4 Mississippi	18	6
TOTAL VOTES	5,308	2,238

	Favor the Mellon Plan Votes "Yes"	Oppose the Mellon Plan Votes "No"
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL STATES		
1 Arkansas	1,184	519
2 Louisiana	19	5
3 Oklahoma	157	92
4 Texas	14,040	7,502
TOTAL VOTES	15,400	8,118
SOUTH ATLANTIC STATES		
1 Delaware	1,175	296
2 Maryland	8,035	1,897
3 District of Columbia	2,664	686
4 Virginia	1,831	929
5 West Virginia	1,576	604
6 North Carolina	2,454	1,984
7 South Carolina	415	350
8 Georgia	4,482	1,425
9 Florida	589	210
TOTAL VOTES	23,221	8,381
MOUNTAIN STATES		
1 Montana	7	9
2 Idaho	15	5
3 Wyoming	8	6
4 Colorado	3,510	1,509
5 New Mexico	9	6
6 Arizona	9	6
7 Utah	13	6
8 Nevada	2	1
TOTAL VOTES	3,573	1,548
PACIFIC STATES		
1 Washington	425	259
2 Oregon	379	181
3 California	10,534	4,054
TOTAL VOTES	11,338	4,494
STATES UNKNOWN	3,433	1,042
GRAND TOTAL VOTES	339,579	109,128

TOTAL VOTES TO JANUARY 28, INCLUSIVE, 448,707

told us when we were over in France that when we got back there would be nothing too good for us but when we ask for it they can't hear us. They forget too soon. Maybe some day they will remember. I think you will find any other ex-service man with about the same opinion as I have."

Representing the other side of the question, another ex-service man, who also takes the trouble to write a signed letter, comments:

"As a personal matter, I am opposed to the bonus on the ground that I can not be repaid for actual losses sustained by reason of military service, and do not care to have that service placed upon a pecuniary basis. I am further opposed to the bonus on the general ground that I believe in the event that a bonus is paid, every soldier will indirectly pay out more than he receives on account of the economic disturbance that will so certainly result. The individual soldier who needs assistance will benefit more by the increased employment which will occur immediately upon the greater tax-reduction."

Opponents of Mr. Mellon's measure who favor some alternative plan seem, judging from the comments, to consist chiefly of voters who do not believe that the Administration measure is as fair as it might be to "the poor man." It is "a measure calculated to benefit the wealthy," charge, either directly or in effect, a majority of all "No" voters, outside of the bonus advocates, who take the trouble to include a word of explanation with their votes. One commentator, a resident of Detroit, introduces a novelty in his declaration that:

"I firmly believe that all net incomes below $5,000 should be tax exempt for the simple reason that it would release 50,000 government employees from their jobs and, therefore, force them to lines of activity which would be an asset rather than a liability to the country at large."

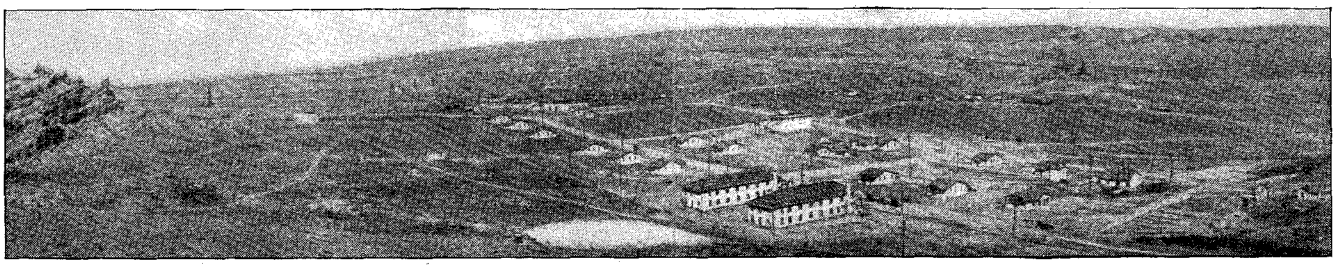
The farmers' side of the matter is presented, with some diversity, by voters both for and against Mr. Mellon's idea. The proprietor of a dairy farm in Rochester, Michigan, testifies and argues:

"My net income from the proceeds of a 160-acre farm for the last year was about $1,000, my work and family's thrown in. Out of this had to come $500 taxes. Why shouldn't the nineteen-year-old 'school-marm' that is drawing $1,200 per year pay a small income tax?"

An idea developed by several voters in letters accompanying their "No" votes is that the present Treasury surplus might better be used to reduce our huge outstanding national debt than to reduce taxes. We are all taxed to pay the interest on this debt, the greatest in our history, it is argued, and taxes can never be permanently and radically reduced while we are faced with a huge yearly bill for interest. The present amount of this debt, given as approximately $22,000,000,000, has only been reduced by a few billions since the Armistice. "Let's pay our debts first, and cut our melon afterward," argues a Rhode Island economist.

"Light wines and beer," as possible friends in need of the bonus measure, continue to be advocated by a small number of those who take the trouble to write comments on their ballots or in separate letters. Even more extreme is the New Jersey citizen, who suggests that "the Government make and tax whisky $1 a pint—no other tax needed." An Ohio voter advises, "Give us beer, and the bonus will take care of itself," and balloters from New York, Connecticut, Maryland and Pennsylvania believe, in the words of one of them, that "if we restore the sale of wine, liquors, etc., on the Canadian plan, the tax will more than pay the bonus."

As with the first tabulation of ballots last week, however, the total amount of "kick" is less than one-half of one per cent.



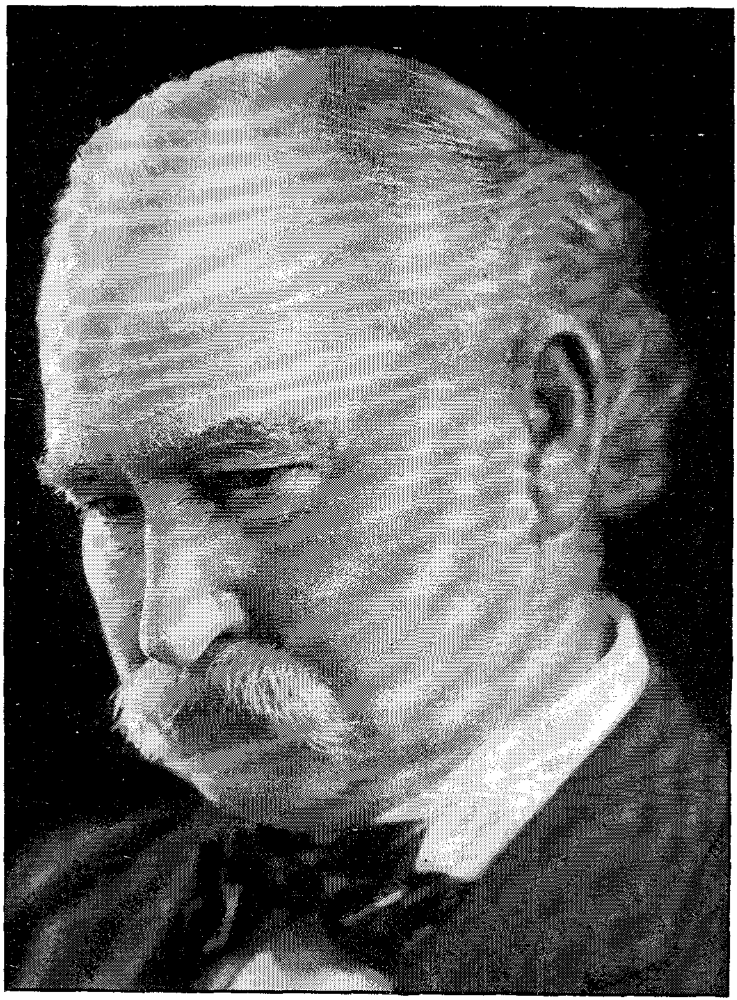
Courtesy of "The National Petroleum News" (Cleveland)

THE FAMOUS TEAPOT DOME OIL-FIELD IN WYOMING

THE TEAPOT DOME NAVAL OIL SCANDAL

TREASON MORE INFAMOUS than Benedict Arnold's is discerned by a Democratic Senator in the leasing of the Wyoming and California naval oil reserves to the Sinclair and Doheny interests in 1922, when Albert B. Fall was in charge of the Department of the Interior. President Harding's Secretary of the Interior, according to charges made by Senator Caraway on the floor of the Senate, "betrayed the high trust imposed in him and, for a corrupt consideration, sold the very means by which our national existence is to be protected." To quote the Senator from Arkansas further: "If the people in charge of the American Navy are to be believed when they say our very national existence depends upon the Navy as the first line of defense—and they have done it in the past and will in the future—when they tell us we would be lost without the Navy, and then sell every drop of reserve fuel for the Navy, I ask how much more infamous it is to have sold every gallon of reserve oil, than it was for Benedict Arnold to try to sell only a rock fortress on the Hudson River." The Teapot Dome lease was made secretly, continues Senator Caraway's indictment, and was preceded by a remarkable improvement in Mr. Fall's finances. "If there was nothing wrong with the source of the Fall money," asks this Arkansas investigator, why did he tell the investigating committee "a deliberate and wilful falsehood" about it? As Mr. Caraway sees and states the case, Secretary Fall "sold every gallon of the American reserve fuel to oil speculators, one of whom boasted he would make $100,000,000 out of his share of the loot." Such usurpation of executive power as was involved in these leases, declares Senator Norris of Nebraska, a Republican, foreshadows the collapse of "human liberties." The Fall case is "very much worse than the Ballinger case" avers Mark Sullivan in a Washington dispatch to the Republican New York *Tribune*, because—

> "Almost the worst that could be said of Ballinger was that he failed to see the light. The most minute and hostile search never revealed any financial transaction affecting Ballinger as Mr. Fall is now affected. The Fall case is, indeed, the worst that has occurred in Washington for more than fifty years. In proportion as the Fall case is worse than the Ballinger case in the same proportion is its political consequence likely to be more serious."



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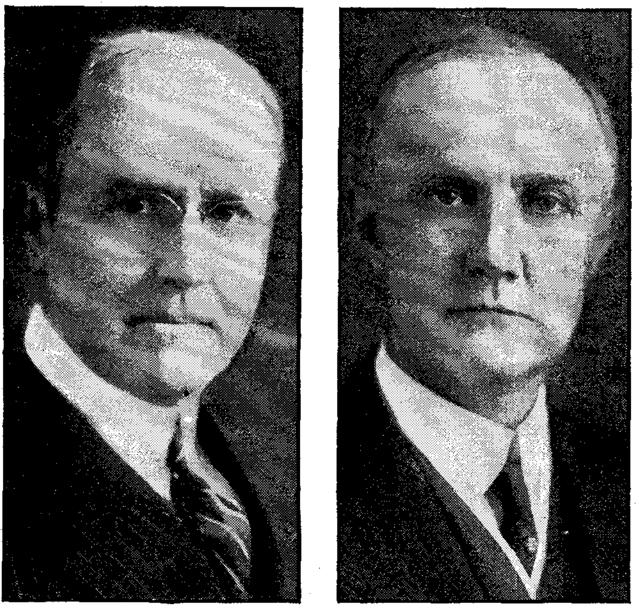
THE STORM-CENTER OF THE SCANDAL

Albert Bacon Fall, who as Secretary of the Interior in the Harding Cabinet leased the naval oil reserves to the Sinclair and Doheny interests.

Among the immediate results of the partial uncovering of the facts of the case by the Senate investigating committee was the introduction of various Senatorial and Congressional resolutions calling upon President Coolidge to prosecute criminally and to institute civil proceedings to cancel the leases; to oust Secretary of the Navy Denby from the Cabinet, because he had transferred the naval oil reserves to Secretary Fall's jurisdiction; to oust Attorney-General Daugherty for taking no action in the oil-lease situation, and to appropriate $100,000, to enable the President to prosecute President Coolidge assured the country that action would be taken to right any wrong that had been done the public, and announced the appointment of two special prosecutors, a Democrat and a Republican, to take the matter in hand.

The political possibilities of the situation were promptly emphasized when Senator Hiram Johnson's campaign manager issued a statement calling upon the President to withdraw his candidacy for the Republican nomination on the ground that



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SILAS H. STRAWN (Rep.)

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T. W. GREGORY (Dem.)

THE FIRST CHOICE AS SPECIAL PROSECUTORS

"Men are involved who belong to both parties," says the President, "and I propose to employ special counsel of high rank drawn from both political parties." Gregory's name was withdrawn because he was formerly employed by Doheny.

the naval reserve-oil lease scandal had "made Calvin Coolidge an impossibility as a Republican candidate." Mr. Coolidge, this statement explained, "had been a member of the Cabinet at the time the corrupt oil leases were put over on the American people." At the same time Cordell Hull, chairman of the Democratic National Committee, announced that the Teapot Dome episode, "the greatest political scandal of this or any other generation," had created "an additional political issue for the 1924 campaign." Incidentally, in Oregon the Democrats have adopted a little aluminum teapot as a campaign badge.

The effort of Hiram Johnson's manager to make President Coolidge responsible for the naval oil leases finds little support even in the Democratic press. "The attempt to attach some stigma of blame in this matter to the present President of the United States is politics and nothing else," declares Senator Lenroot of Wisconsin, a Republican; and the Democratic Cleveland *Plain Dealer* avers that "even Chairman Hull must recognize that Mr. Coolidge is in no sense responsible for the Fall-Sinclair-Doheny scandal." This opinion is exprest with equal emphasis by such representative Democratic organs as the New York *Times* and the Atlanta *Constitution*. Ex-Secretary of the Navy Josephus Daniels, who in a letter to THE DIGEST reminds us that during his eight years in Washington he devoted much of his time to securing and protecting the naval oil reserves, finds it "disheartening to see them taken away." But he states unqualifiedly in his Raleigh *News and Observer* that "President Coolidge's hands are clean of the exploitation of the naval oil reserve." On January 26 President Coolidge issued a statement which read in part as follows:

> "If there has been any crime, it must be prosecuted. If there has been any property of the United States illegally transferred or leased, it must be recovered.
>
> "I feel the public is entitled to know that in the conduct of such actions no one is shielded for any party, political or other reasons. As I understand, men are involved who belong to both political parties, and, having been advised by the Department of Justice that it is in accord with former precedents:
>
> "I propose to employ special counsel of high rank drawn from both political parties to bring such actions for the enforcement of the law. Counsel will be instructed to prosecute these cases in the courts so that if there is any guilt, it will be punished; if there is any civil liability, it will be enforced; if there is any fraud, it will be revealed; and if there are any contracts which are illegal, they will be canceled. Every law will be enforced, and every right of the people and the Government will be protected."

"There is no partizanship in honesty," remarks the Cleveland *Plain Dealer* (Dem.), which adds: "Punishment of the guilty rests with whoever has authority to act, and no one will inquire as to which party he belongs." "Crime is non-partizan," comments the independent Washington *Post*, which goes on to say:

> "If there was crime in connection with the private loan that has figured so prominently in the Senate committee's inquiry, the lender as well as the borrower is culpable. One is a Democrat and the other is a Republican. The suggestion that political parties are put under a stigma on account of the actions of individuals, in such a transaction as the one in question, is a pure absurdity. It would be equally reasonable to indict the religious organizations to which these men belong, or their fraternal societies, or their clubs."

"Democrats and Republicans are equally determined that delinquencies that have characterized the conduct of any officials concerning oil lands will be brought into complete publicity," avers a Washington correspondent of the Democratic Little Rock *Arkansas Gazette;* and in the New York *Times* (Dem.) we read:

> "The country will have little patience with small-minded men who rush to make party capital out of a national humiliation. What the people want most of all just now is not partizan taunts, but a whole-hearted and non-political endeavor to cut this cancerous growth clean out of our public life. When that is done it will be time enough to apportion party praise or blame. And in striking that balance the people will be able to form their own judgment, without indecent promptings by petty politicians who run before they are sent."

Nevertheless, notes the Democratic Louisville *Courier-Journal*, "Teapot Dome will be a lively issue in the coming Presidential campaign." "The scandal of the oil leases can not be kept out of politics by the appointment of Democrats as special counsel among the Republicans," remarks the Democratic Brooklyn *Eagle*, which is convinced that "if the situation were reversed and the scandal were the product of a Democratic Administration, the Republicans would take good care to use the political advantage placed in their hands." "The Fall scandal," avers the New York *World* (Dem.), "is the natural heritage of the recent Republican political philosophy of materialism"; and the Atlanta *Constitution* (Dem.), while admitting that "President Coolidge is not to blame," adds:

> "The psychology of the whole ugly affair, at this opening of a preconvention national campaign, places the Administration in power in an embarrassing defensive, with every prospect of becoming a serious blow to party hopes."

Turning to the Republican press, we find unanimous approval of the President's attitude. "What the public wants is exactly what President Coolidge promises to do," says the Boston *Transcript;* and the Jersey City *Journal* assures the people of the United States that "in that promise they may repose entire confidence." "It is fortunate that Calvin Coolidge is President of the United States

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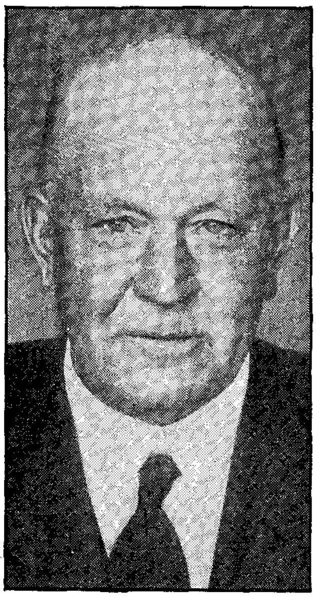
ARCHIBALD ROOSEVELT

Whose testimony "lifted the lid" from the Teapot Dome scandal.

at this time, because faith in his good sense and integrity is so universal that the atmosphere will be quickly cleared," remarks the Philadelphia *Inquirer*. "It is the good fortune of the President to have inspired in the American people a universal belief not only in his complete integrity but in his determination and ability to pursue wrong-doing regardless of anything save the welfare of the nation," declares the Los Angeles *Express*. "The mess surrounding Mr. Fall could not be more unsavory," admits the New York *Tribune*, but—

> "The merits of the leases, whether of Teapot Dome or in California, have yet to be fully and impartially considered. Mr. Doheny testified before the Senate committee in December that the policy of conservation pursued under Secretary Daniels had resulted in the loss of at least 100,000,000 barrels of oil. Six years earlier the same witness had warned the committee that just such leakage would occur. The Bureau of Mines fixt this loss at a much smaller figure, 11,000,000 barrels. Mr. Doheny is a prejudiced witness, but his ability as an expert is of the highest. It is between such conflicting testimony of experts that the first issue as to these leases lies.
>
> "Much has been said of conservation. But it is surely not conserving government oil to let a reserve lie idle while all around it pumps of private operators are drawing off government oil by leakage from the Federal reserve. In similar cases private owners invariably erect offset wells near the line to secure a fair share of the underground wealth. Was Mr. Denby justified in accepting the opinions of his experts that such leakage was taking place, and upon a scale to justify the drilling of offset wells? If he was justified, were the leases made fair to the Government? There is the additional question of the military urgency of storage facilities at Hawaii. Admiral Robeson testified in executive session of the committee as to these facts. What weight was Secretary Denby justified in giving to these recommendations of his official advisers? All these questions have yet to be answered.
>
> "Plainly the merits of such leases are not to be determined by a superficial examination in committee. The most complex questions of oil engineering, of business judgment, and naval strategy are involved. It is ridiculous to talk as if Secretary Denby had been already convicted of high crimes and misdemeanors. Impeachment would be a grotesquely unfair act. The chief fact that at present stands against Mr. Denby is his confessed failure to investigate personally these leases. That is an important item that raises a serious question as to Mr. Denby's grasp of his responsibilities. It offers no proof of wrong-doing.
>
> "There is clearly need of a thorough and unbiased investigation of the leases by a commission of experts. This is aside from the question of crimes that may have been committed by oil men giving bribes, or government officials taking them."



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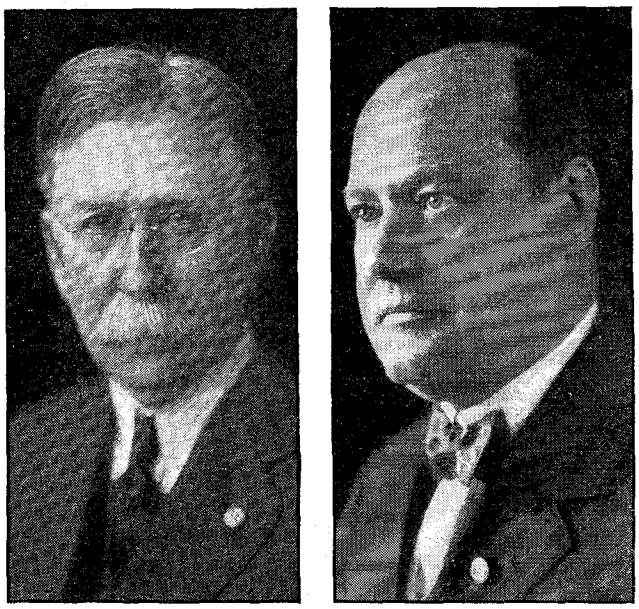
SECRETARY DENBY

Assailed in Congress for turning over the oil reserves to Secretary Fall and signing the leases.



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EDWARD L. DOHENY

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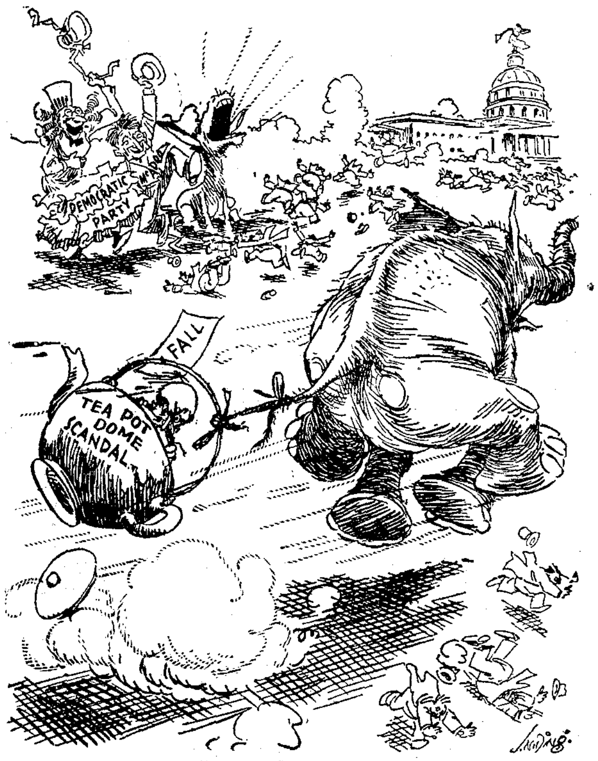
HARRY F. SINCLAIR

TO WHOM THE NAVAL OIL LANDS WERE LEASED.

The story of the controversy centering about Teapot Dome may be retold briefly from newspaper articles as follows:

> Teapot Dome is a supposedly rich oil-field in Wyoming. It was set apart in 1915 as a reserve to supply future needs of the United States Navy. Two areas in California were set aside for the same purpose in 1912. During the Wilson Administration there was considerable agitation in Congress for the withdrawal of these fields from public control. In June, 1920, a law was approved giving the Secretary of the Navy exclusive power to conserve and develop the reserves by lease, contract, or otherwise, and to use, store, exchange or sell the oil issuing from them or the products thereof. But in May, 1921, President Harding turned over the administration of the reserves to the Department of the Interior, then headed by Albert B. Fall. In 1922 the Interior Department signed a lease conveying the Teapot Dome oil on a royalty basis to a company organized by Harry F. Sinclair. The act was criticized, but was defended by the Department of the Interior on the ground that the Teapot Dome field was being tapped and drained by wells in the adjacent privately owned Salt Creek fields, and that the Government was making a good bargain by arranging for the prompt pumping and storing of the oil. One California oil reserve was leased to a company headed by E. L. Doheny in 1921, and the other in 1922. Until recently, controversy has centered about the advisability of the Teapot Dome lease from the standpoint of profit to the Government and over the question whether Navy oil should be left in the ground or stored in tanks.
>
> But last year there were rumors which gave a new turn to the discussion. It was remembered that private sources gave out the news of the Teapot Dome lease before the government departments did. Then, according to the New York *Times*, "neighbors of Mr. Fall in New Mexico told the Senate investigating committee that there were sudden signs of prosperity at the Fall ranch in Three Rivers. Mr. Fall replied that the reported costly improvements to his ranch were paid for out of $100,000 lent him by Edward B. McLean, publisher of the Washington *Post*. Mr. McLean thereupon informed the committee that he had lent Mr. Fall a sum of money, but that the loan "was in the form of checks which were returned to him uncashed." Ex-Secretary Fall testified that he had never approached Mr. Doheny or Mr. Sinclair or any one connected with any of his corporations, nor had he "received from either of said parties one cent on account of any oil lease or upon any account whatsoever."
>
> Then at the end of last month came a succession of sensational statements. Archibald D. Roosevelt, son of President Roosevelt, appeared voluntarily to testify to the transfer of cash from Sinclair to a Fall employee. Col. J. W. Zevely—the Sinclair attorney after whom the famous race-horse *Zev* is named—testified in Washington, as the New York *Evening Post* notes, "that in June, 1923, Sinclair lent $25,000 in Liberty Bonds to Fall, in addition to $10,000 in cash given to him 'to enable him to go to Russia with Sinclair.'" E. L. Doheny told the committee that it was he who had lent Mr. Fall $100,000 in 1922 as an accommodation to an old friend.
>
> The issue became a subject of lively Congressional discussion, and Congress has appropriated $100,000 for the expenses of an investigation. President Coolidge has announced that there will be a non-partizan investigation, independent of the Department of Justice, headed by Silas H. Strawn, a Republican, and ex-Attorney-General T. W. Gregory, a Democrat, to discover evidences of criminality and to pass upon the validity of the oil leases. There have been demands in both Houses of Congress for the resignation of Secretary Denby for permitting the transfer of the oil-fields to the Department of the Interior, and Attorney-



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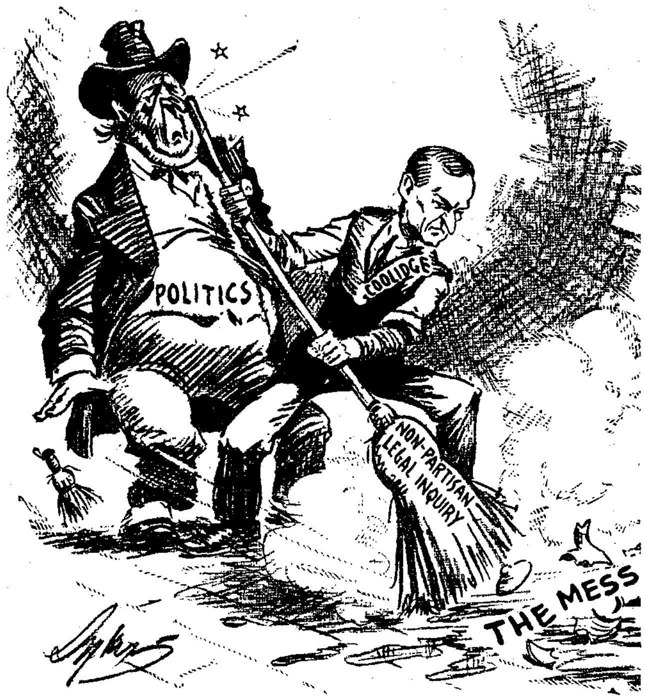
THE FIRST GOOD LAUGH THEY'VE HAD IN YEARS
—Darling in the New York *Tribune.*



DOING IT RIGHT
—Sykes in the Philadelphia *Evening Public Ledger.*

POLITICAL QUICKSTEPS IN THE TEAPOT TEMPEST

General Daugherty on the ground that he has "lost the confidence of the Congress of the United States and of the people of the country." Resolutions have been offered calling for the cancellation of the lease for reserve No. 3 at Teapot Dome. Mr. Doheny has offered to cancel the leases for reserves 1 and 2 in California on condition that he be reimbursed for the money spent on the construction of tankage and harbor facilities at Pearl Harbor, Hawaii, which was part of the original contract. Secretary Denby defends the oil leases as legal and "for the best interest of the United States."

It is cheerful to find "one happy reaction" predicted as a result of this airing of the naval oil reserve leases. Several writers for the press feel that it will put public opinion definitely on the side of conservation. For during the Harding Administration the conservation policy orginated by Roosevelt and Pinchot and carried on to a great extent by Presidents Taft and Wilson was definitely abandoned, say the Newark *News* (Ind.) and the New York *World.* As the Newark daily puts it, "the alienation of the oil reserves, the attempt to transfer the Bureau of Forestry to a department in which it has no proper place, under an administrator known to be anti-conservationist, and the singular circumstances of the change in the Reclamation Service directorship together constitute a record which does not well accord with the party of that stalwart conservationist, Theodore Roosevelt the elder." It is recalled by *The World* that as a member of the Senate, Albert B. Fall, "had repeatedly shown himself to be against the policy of conservation in its broader aspects." As Secretary of the Interior, "the opportunity came to him to give effect to his personal views and to surrender government oil lands reserved for the Navy." In this matter of policy, says *The World,* Mr. Fall was not acting solely for himself, but as part of the Harding Administration. As this Democratic journal continues:

> "It was Secretary Fall's part to engineer the reversal of the settled policy of the Government from Roosevelt's time down. He gave a masterly performance as a man who knew exactly what he wanted all the time and was not particularly scrupulous how he got it. Under his skilful guidance the Harding Administration went along willingly. Within a month after he took office Secretary Denby was ready to turn over to Fall, as Secretary of the Interior, the administration of the naval oil reserves. Fall drew the papers. Denby has said that in the course of office duties he signed so many papers, he does not know what some of them were. Assistant Secretary Roosevelt acted as messenger, running errands to the White House. So the executive order was signed May 31, 1921, clearing the way for the repudiation by the Harding Administration of the conservation policy carried out by Roosevelt, Taft and Wilson."

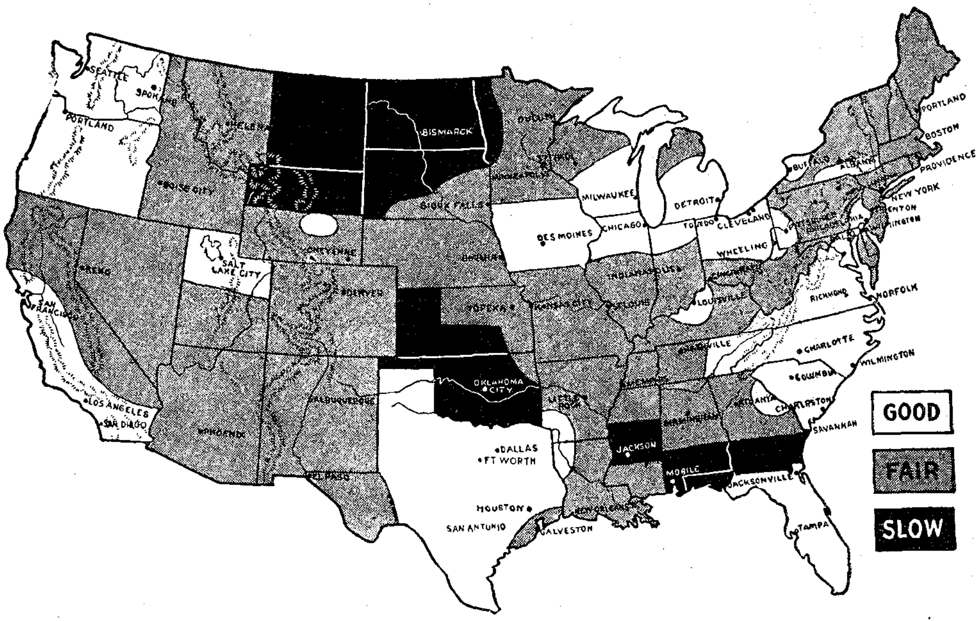
But this very attack on the policy of conservation has brought about its final victory, in the opinion of Mark Sullivan. In one of his dispatches to the New York *Tribune* (Rep.), he ventures the assertion that "both the party conventions next June will declare in favor of it as a permanent national policy, and no future President of the United States will ever appoint a Secretary of the Interior, or any other Cabinet official, who does not believe in and practise the keeping of public lands and other public resources safely and permanently in the Government's hands." Mr. Sullivan admits that:

> "There were many men and many communities in the West who advocated with an entirely honest spirit the policy of getting rid of the public ownership of lands, minerals, oil and forest, so that they could be more rapidly developed in private hands. There are States in the West in which most of the people feel that the progress of their communities is impeded and that their possible revenues for schools, roads and other improvements are kept low by the continued ownership by the Federal Government of large sections of those States."

While "there is something to be said for this policy," this political authority is convinced that "it will never again make much headway in the country as a whole." Mr. Sullivan recalls that the conservation policy had its beginnings with Theodore Roosevelt and Gifford Pinchot; that in the Wilson Administration Josephus Daniels fought vigorously and successfully for it, especially as regards oil, and that it was by his successful fight to keep certain public lands in his own department and out of the Interior Department that Secretary of Agriculture Wallace "made himself the principal advocate of conservation in the Harding Administration."

TO STEM THE TIDE OF WHEAT-STATE BANK FAILURES

BANKS HAVE BEEN FAILING in the Northwest at the rate of three or four a day. In Montana and the Dakotas alone 200 banks have had to close their doors in the last four months. More than 400 banks are said to have failed in the last year in Minnesota, Montana and the Dakotas. State authorities have put the largest South Dakota bank in charge of trustees. Such is the news coming out of the Northwest, accompanied by statements like Senator Ladd's that during the last twelve months in one county in his State of North Dakota mortgages were foreclosed on 36 per cent. of the farms. Now it happens that the day before Calvin Coolidge became President he was at work on his father's farm. So when the farmers of the Northwest went with their tale of wo to the White House they found a sympathetic physician who knew what they were talking about; a specialist, so to speak. And when the President, a few days ago, prescribed first-aid treatment for the acute symptoms in the Northwestern wheat country, and suggested means to effect a permanent cure, it was interesting to note that the criticism came mostly from the papers close to Wall Street, which have been acclaiming the "safe and sane" Coolidge for six months, while out in the Northwest where the radicalism of La Follette and Townley has taken root, and where advice from the wise men of the East is generally scorned, the President's message was cordially welcomed.



By courtesy of "The Nation's Business" (Washington, D. C.)

WHERE FARM DISTRESS DELAYS PROSPERITY

On this map, in the February *Nation's Business*, portraying business conditions in mid-January, light areas indicate good crops and trade and industrial activity, conditions lacking in the black areas. The spring-wheat States in the Northwest evidently form the largest region where business is bad. It is significant that this area has been black on these maps for the last twelve months, has been the largest black area for eight months, and was practically the only area reporting actually poor business last autumn.

A transfusion of cash from financially husky Eastern cities, to keep the patient alive through the present crisis, and then a course of treatment to insure against relapse, is what the President prescribes. In other words, he asks government officials and private citizens to supply cash to keep the banks solvent a few months longer, and he asks Congress to lend every spring-wheat farmer in the Northwest $1,000 to buy a cow, a sow, or some chickens, so he can get along even if wheat yields or prices are disappointing.

The farmer and the banker are brothers in distress, according to the farm press and papers published in the Northwest. The average farmer raises nothing but wheat. He may even buy his milk and his vegetables. Wheat is the big cash crop, but two or three years of low prices and a locally poor crop last year have forced him to mortgage his farm—if not already mortgaged—and to spend for his family's needs the money that should go toward paying off the mortgage. The banker finds all his money tied up in these "frozen loans." The big bank in the large city thinks it isn't good business to give him more credit. There is no use foreclosing, because nobody wants to buy Dakota farms just now. Depositors begin to be nervous and draw out their money, and what can the banker do but go out of business? And this is just what he has been doing in the Northwest.

Through the country in general the farmer's condition has distinctly improved during the last year, but the Dakotas and the surrounding territory have been a black spot right along on maps like the one reprinted in this page. The following careful, unemotional survey of the situation from almost every angle is given in a letter to the New York *Evening Post* from its correspondent in St. Paul, on the edge of the region of distress:

"It goes without saying that we have an abnormal situation in this territory, due to the prolonged depression in the wheat and cattle country, and practically all the banks in towns chiefly dependent on wheat farmers and cattle ranchers have had a difficult time of it keeping their heads above water since 1921.

"A great many of the loans which are now causing difficulty to Northwest bankers were made when farm prices were on an inflated basis, and the security on which they were based has lost the major part of its value. Farm lands are not moving at all in this territory at the present time, and it does no good for bankers to foreclose on mortgages, because they can't realize on their loans if they do. Or, if it is a cattle loan, the security is worth much less than when the funds were put out, and foreclosure invariably results in a loss.

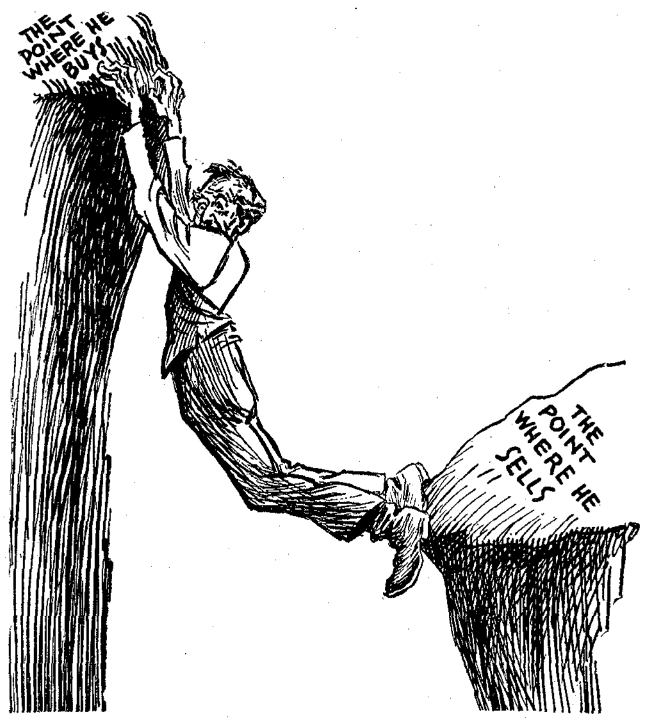
"The result is that bankers have been at their wits' ends to collect loans on which the very existence of their institutions depended. In many cases, failure to realize on farm loans has brought such heavy losses to the Northwest banks that they have had to close their doors. This process has now been going on until a spirit of doubt has crept into the minds of depositors as to almost all the country banks in this territory, causing depositors to withdraw their funds in many instances. At the same time their city correspondents have been very reluctant to come further to their aid, not knowing how solvent they were.

"No doubt some of the banks which have closed never had any great reason for existing. It has been a popular sport for many years for a group of business men and farmers, perhaps disgruntled over the way the local bank was run, to get together and start a new bank, regardless of whether one was really needed in the community or not. The present depression will have served to weed out some of these newer institutions of mushroom growth.

"But some of the older and better-managed banks in the Northwest have been hard hit by the unprecedented situation which they now face, and it is with a view of aiding them largely, it is presumed, that the Administration has taken this sudden splendid action.

"Quite incidentally it may be mentioned that the very

> difficulties in which Northwest banks now find themselves is eloquent testimony to the changing character of our farming. Until a very recent date, wheat and cattle have been the backbone of Northwest agriculture, but it has been proved quite conclusively that wheat is no longer a profitable crop for most parts of the Northwest. Canada, with her newer lands, and the Old World, with its cheaper labor, can produce wheat cheaper than we can, and it is therefore imperative that the efforts of our farmers be diverted to other crops.
>
> "As for cattle, the great cattle ranges of the Northwest are now depleted of their picturesque herds, swept away by the depression in the industry of the past four years. Some cattle experts predict they will never be restored; that the need for cattle-raising on such a big scale is gone, having been replaced by the small dairy farmer, whose cows, few in number by themselves, but making up a great total when one man's herd is added to another, will in future supply the nation's beef needs."


THE POINT WHERE HE BUYS
THE POINT WHERE HE SELLS

THE PERILOUS POSITION OF THE AMERICAN FARMER

—Morris for the George Matthew Adams Service.

That was the situation presented to President Coolidge by members of Congress, bankers, and other representatives of the wheat country, and the President, after calling upon bankers in Chicago, Omaha, Minneapolis and St. Paul to help, and promising the cooperation of the Federal Reserve Board, the Controller of the Currency and the War Finance Corporation, sent a message to Congress on July 23 in which he recommended, to quote *The Wall Street Journal's* summary,

> "1. Refunding of the pressing past due indebtedness of the farmer in the territories most seriously affected.
>
> "2. Financial assistance through a Federal agency to enable wheat farmers to make a change from a single crop system to diversified farming.
>
> "3. Restoration, wherever it would be helpful, of the impaired capital of banking institutions in the distrest sections.
>
> "4. Creation by private capital of a substantial financing corporation to assist in the plan of bank reorganizations.
>
> "5. Extension until December 31, 1924, of the power of the War Finance Corporation to make loans. This power expires March 31."

In order to mobilize private capital to assist the Northwestern farmers and bankers, President Coolidge called a conference of business men to meet in Washington this week to discuss a rehabilitation program.

This is "soothing away the last farm-country sore spot," remarks the Philadelphia *Public Ledger*, and "incidentally, it is good politics. In the spring-wheat States of Minnesota, Montana and the Dakotas there are twenty-six electoral votes that will be in some party's column next November."

But the only way to find out what the effect of the program will be is to ascertain what the farmers think. This may be gathered, at least partially, from the editorial comment of the farm press and papers in Northwestern towns and cities. It must be said that appreciation of the President's efforts is wide-spread. Of course there are skeptics. The editor of *The Prairie Farmer* (Chicago) thinks it makes matters worse to lend the farmer more money, to let him go more deeply in debt to raise some other crop to add to a glutted market, with no assurance that the prices for anything he sells will be on a par with everything he has to buy; "charity will not save agriculture; fair prices will." Then, too, there is the editor of *The Progressive* (Fargo, N. D.), who once edited a Non-partizan League daily, and who is now a La Follette supporter. He has talked with many farmers, he tells THE LITERARY DIGEST, and they look upon the President's offering "as a substitute or a pacifier." The President and the press are for crop diversification. *The Progressive* thinks this is a good thing, "but as a result of long and bitter experience and observation it is convinced that when certain newspapers begin advising the farmers to flock in certain directions there is an ulterior motive behind, and the exercise of good business judgment makes it necessary for the sensible farmer occasionally to look the other way and see what is the motive behind the drive."

On the other hand, in the same city of Fargo, *The Forum* (Rep.) welcomes the help of the President, and the Bismarck *Tribune* (Rep.) declares that "there is comfort for the business men and farmers in the State of North Dakota in the President's message."

In South Dakota the Yankton *Daily Press and Dakotan* (Rep.) asserts that "the President has given decisive demonstration that he does understand the problems of South Dakota, that he is interested in the welfare of all the nation, and that when he feels that action is needed, there is no delay. He acts." The situation in South Dakota and the President's action to cure it are thus briefly and hopefully summed up by another paper in the same State, the Sioux Falls *Argus Leader:*

> "Frozen assets, withdrawals caused by lack of confidence, community hysteria and the weakness of country banks before the 1923 crop is sold, causing simultaneous withdrawal of their balances, are the causes of the South Dakota troubles. The State is sounder economically than it was two years ago or a year ago. With the help at hand from the War Finance Corporation to hold up the country banks, and with assurances of help from the Federal reserve and other sources, the situation is rapidly clearing. Within ninety days, South Dakota will sell an immense quantity of live stock and grain which will pay debts, build up bank reserves and tremendously clear the whole State situation, it is believed.
>
> "The prompt action taken by President Coolidge to meet the Mid-Western crisis has had a fine effect here, and his suggestions if carried out will do much to restore the whole Middle-West situation to a permanent and enduring prosperity."

More kind words for the President's program come from the Billings *Gazette* and Miles City *Star* in Montana, and from the St. Paul *Dispatch,* Minneapolis *Journal* and Minneapolis *Tribune,* in the twin metropolises of the Northwest. Even such a radical journal as the Minnesota *Daily Star* of Minneapolis makes the grudging acknowledgment that "however much we may resent the fact that the President has failed to rise to the occasion, and regardless of the political expediency that evidently has actuated him, he has at least told Congress and the business interests to go to the farmers' assistance." From a vantage-point just outside the region of acute distress, the editor of the *Nebraska Farmer* tells us that President Coolidge's suggestions for relief are "sound and timely."

Perhaps the biggest hit the President made was in lending his endorsement to the Norbeck-Burtness bill embodying the so-called Coulter plan for "accelerated diversification," which proposes that the Government shall loan to deserving farmers a sum not to exceed $1,000 for any one individual, to be used in the purchase of live stock. *The Farmer* of St. Paul tells us that the proposed legislation "will prove of very great benefit to the Northwest in starting a great many farmers again on the road to diversification which they were persuaded to abandon for wheat-raising during the war and are now unable to resume."

Similar support for this plan comes from *Farm Stock and Home* (Minneapolis); *The Wisconsin Agriculturist* (Racine); the Fargo *Tribune*, from the editor of the temporarily discontinued *Midland Empire Farmer* of Billings, Montana; and from *The Montana Record-Herald* (Helena). It is a plan, says the enthusiastic *Orange Judd Farmer* (Chicago), "intended to break the iron band that now fastens a man to a single cash-crop idea." In North Dakota the Wahpeton *Globe* says:

> "The whole trouble with the Northwest is we have outgrown the one-crop system of farming, but have not yet abandoned it. We have continued to raise wheat, losing more each year, getting deeper into the hole. Now, while many farmers have been able to swing over to the diversification system, and are getting along fairly well, the great majority are unable to make the switch. . . . But to the farmer who is willing to improve his status by changing his methods to conform to changed conditions—in other words, to adopt the diversified system of farming—the bill, if passed, will open the way and provide financial assistance necessary for making the change."

To other editors in the Northwest, the most important part of the President's program is the recommendation for emergency financing. Chester L. Rich, who is both acting editor of the Mitchell (S. D.) *Daily Republican* and Professor of Economics in the Dakota Wesleyan University, puts it this way:

> "We need a source of emergency funds to liquidate slow-moving paper which has frozen up in the vaults of our banks. Whether that is in accordance with good banking principles, as understood in Chicago and Minneapolis, is immaterial. We've got to have it."

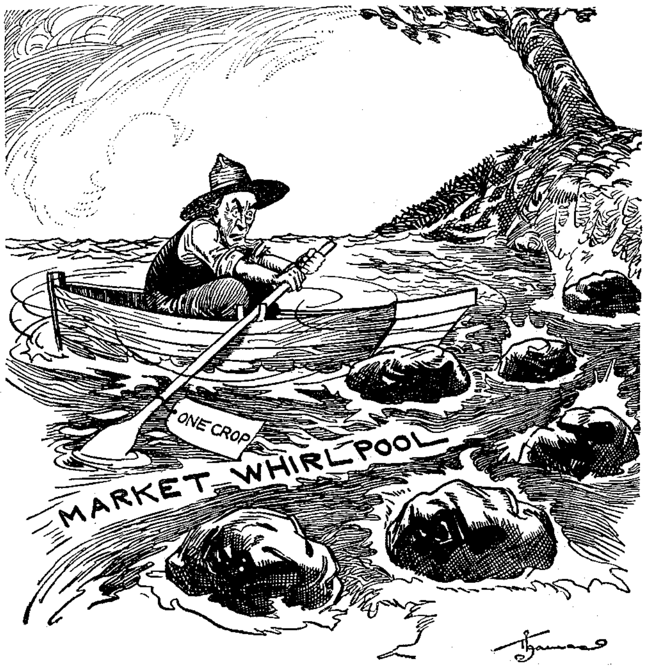
The Farmer and Breeder (Sioux Falls, S. D.), argues that what has happened has been a "bankers' panic" occurring after the farmers were well on their way back to prosperity. It feels that the whole trouble is that the banks of the country have not taken care of the agricultural West as well as they have cared for the manufacturing and financial East. Emphasis on the need for emergency credit appears in a statement by the Helena *Independent* summing up the situation in its own State:

> "In Montana, where there have been more than 150 bank failures in two years, mortgages on farm and grazing lands must be accepted and handled with a view to holding them perhaps ten years until land in the Northwest will again pay dividends. If the President and his official associates work out a system which will enable banks to secure additional credit against these farm mortgages, the Northwest will pay them off at par, but they will be paid by a new stock of real farmers who will open an area of intense agricultural development instead of coming to the State with nothing and expect to make fortunes growing wheat alone."

The Montana Farmer (Great Falls) thinks that the passage of the McNary-Haugen bill would give agriculture "the same degree of protection that is already enjoyed by the manufacturer, the laborer and transportation." *The Northwestern Stockman and Farmer* (Helena) agrees that this measure providing for an export corporation "goes to the heart of the question." And *The Dakota Farmer* (Aberdeen, S. D.) considers the aid for diversification and the export corporation equally necessary parts of a balanced program to meet the farmers' basic needs.

Such is the reaction from representative journals in the Northwestern wheat States. Throughout the country at large we find hearty support for President Coolidge's farm program in such widely separated papers as the Boston *Transcript* (Rep.), New York *Herald* (Rep.), Brooklyn *Eagle* (Dem.), Philadelphia *Inquirer* (Rep.), Buffalo *Express* (Rep.), Pittsburgh *Gazette Times* (Rep.), Cincinnati *Enquirer* (Ind.), Detroit *Free Press* (Ind.), Chicago *Evening Post* (Rep.), Chicago *Daily News* (Ind.), and Kansas City *Star* (Ind.) As the Grand Rapids *Herald* (Ind.) sums it all up, "it is necessary to the prosperity of the rest of the United States that the shaky financial underpinning of Northwestern wheat farmers be reenforced."

On the other hand, the Indianapolis *News* (Ind.) considers the Coolidge suggestion "mere palliation"; the Syracuse *Herald* (Ind.) and Baltimore *Evening Sun* dislike special legislation for the benefit of Western farmers, and the Milwaukee *Journal* (Ind.) is in practical agreement with the Cincinnati *Post* (Ind.), when the latter says the President has overlooked the real reason for the farmers' troubles:



HELPLESS!
—Thomas in the Detroit *News*.

> "What the farmers need are lower freight rates which will enable them to ship their produce to market at a profit. They need foreign markets, cut off from them by the Fordney-McCumber tariff and the policy of isolation. And they need cooperation to eliminate the profiteering middlemen, both in buying and selling."

Finally, we come to the Chicago *Tribune*, which in its distrust of emergency financial aid for the farmers and farmers' banks reasons much as do financial writers in Chicago, Boston, and New York. In view of *The Tribune's* large circulation through the agricultural Middle West, its ideas are the more significant. In its opinion, the "flurry in the Northwest" is "the natural result of bad banking." If, we read, "there had been less Non-partizan League finance, less experimenting with unsound nostrums like the guaranty of bank deposits scheme, and less political exploitation of the prospects of government aid, there would be a sounder and safer condition in the Northwest." And so *The Tribune* has little patience with either direct financial aid from the Government or the Government's exercise of pressure upon private financial institutions to induce them to aid the endangered banks in the Northwest. It feels that this is a case where self-help is the best help, and where the elimination of "weak sisters" would, after all, be a healthy development—

> "The sooner the Northwest, too, gets its feet on terra firma, the better, and attempts to avoid necessary sacrifices to put their banking situation on a sound basis ought not to be encouraged for political or other reasons."

COLLEGE LIBRARY
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A GOLD BANK TO SAVE BANKRUPT GERMANY

THE VERY THOUGHT of lending money to Germany had seemed about as ridiculous to a good many people as pouring money into a rat-hole. Yet if money is to be got out of the rat-hole, some must be put in, like "priming" a dry pump, and it has waited for the Dawes committee of financial experts to solve the puzzle. The plan is, in brief, to establish a "gold bank" in Germany that will supply the yellow metal as a basis for a new currency, but the bank is to be under international control, so that the lenders who finance it will still have their hand on it, like the Scotchman who held tight to the strings of his shoes under the door of his hotel room while "boots" polished them out in the hall. The gold-bank scheme, says a dispatch from the Paris correspondent of The Associated Press, "amounts to a recommendation for an international loan, part of the funds to guarantee the gold value of the money of the new bank along with German-owned foreign money. The coupling of German capital abroad with an international loan for this purpose is regarded as a clever expedient to induce Germany to make an effort to get back into that country capital exported abroad."

"The plan is entirely feasible," declares the Chicago *Journal of Commerce*, and the Providence *Bulletin* believes that if the plan is accepted by the Reparations Commission, "the foundation will have been laid for a new era in German finance." "Allied influence would help to stabilize such a bank," thinks the Dayton *News*, while the Boston *Herald* feels sure the establishment of an independent bank "will go far toward giving the world the real peace which all the treaties have failed to yield." As we read on in the Chicago *Journal of Commerce:*

> "Very much the same program was tried out in Austria when her condition was far worse than Germany's is now. With foreign aid, a new Austrian gold bank was established. As a result, Austria's currency has been stabilized, her people have been enheartened, her crops are 30 per cent. better than they were last year, her tax collections have increased, her unemployment has been sliced in half, and in the last year her savings have multiplied by five."

"Germany has been complaining for years that she could not recover without a foreign loan," notes the New York *Evening Post*, "but when the Dawes committee approved the idea, and suggested that the lenders should have control of the bank, Germany says in effect that she must be allowed to spend her borrowings as she likes." But, we are told in a Paris dispatch to the New York *Times:*

> "There is unanimous opinion among the members of the committee that the bank should be under international management and should be entirely removed from any possibility of German political interference or association, if it is to obtain the confidence either of foreign investors or German nationals.
>
> "While it is expected that foreign capital would be willing to participate in the proposed bank, it is thought that nearly the total amount needed could be raised from German nationals within Germany who hold foreign money and from those who hold securities abroad but wish to have the use of them in easier conditions, such as could be obtained if held by the gold bank."

In a statement issued after a first-hand study of German finances, the Dawes committee said:

> "The committee of experts appointed by the Reparations Commission to consider stabilization of the currency in Germany and balancing the budget has reached the opinion that an independent gold bank should be established, partly by mobilizing some part of the free reserves of gold and foreign currencies which may exist in the hands of German nationals, and partly by cooperation of foreign capital. In their view such a step will form part of the ultimate plan to secure future budget equilibrium and stable currency."

"Talk of a 'gold bank' has long been rife in Germany," remarks the New York *Herald*, "but the Dawes plan for the first time offers a hopeful means of actually getting the gold." Moreover,

> "Aid of this kind would strike at the root of starvation. But it is indispensable that the bank be so safeguarded that it shall do its work free from political influences, and that its resources shall be conserved. It is also important that the bank should not be undermined by selfish and stupid reparations policies. A gold currency can hardly be maintained if Germany is forced to make payments that are an impossible drain on her strength."

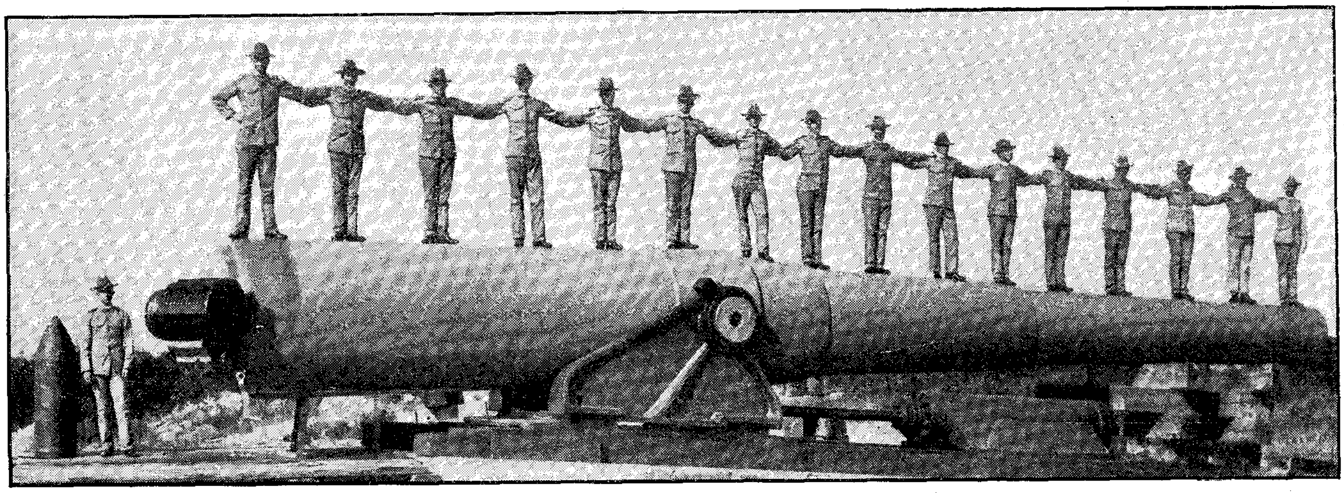
Under the present plan, we read in a Paris dispatch to the Minneapolis *Journal*, the gold bank would issue a new permanent currency for Germany, restricting the issue to whatever amount was covered by the gold securities it held. In this way, points out the *Journal* correspondent, German money would be kept at par. According to this writer, it is likely that $250,000,000 will be required for the functioning of such a bank.

The present situation, maintains the Providence *Journal*, "is entirely beyond the control of German bankers." Therefore,

> "The organization of such a bank is an absolutely essential step in negotiating an international loan. No nation, or group of nations, will loan Germany a dollar until the Government has some agency for conserving the loan. And what is true of foreign nations is also applicable, perhaps in less degree, to German citizens. The small amount of gold and the unknown quantity of foreign currency now possest by German individuals will not be surrendered for national purposes unless security, which the proposed bank offers, is attained."

On the other hand, "one of the most prominent financiers of the Quai d'Orsay" told the Paris correspondent of the Philadelphia *Public Ledger* that the "step forward" of the Dawes committee "is only one of the crutches on which disabled Germany can walk." Similar, and more extended, criticism of the plan is found in the New York *Journal of Commerce:*

> "The scheme is one that has been very common in Austria, Russia and Germany. A great trouble with it has been the same that was encountered by Mark Twain when he visited the 'Grotto of the Dog' with the intention of holding a dog over the poisonous fumes rising from the floor, but found that he had no dog. In the same way the various countries have not been able to organize a gold bank because of the lack of that metal.
>
> "So now the Reparations Commission is reported as taking the view that the gold-bank plan is tantamount to a recommendation for an international loan whose proceeds shall be used to guarantee the gold value of the money of the new bank. This is a crude way of expressing the thought that the new bank, if it is to do any good, would have to be able to purchase gold exchange, and in order to do that would, of course, have to have funds in foreign countries. If foreigners are asked to provide such funds they are in effect making a gold loan. The precise form of such a loan as well as its size are probably indefinite in the minds of projectors of this plan, and will have to be developed as they study the subject further. Some such outcome was undoubtedly in the mind of General Dawes when he said at the first meeting of the new commission that the primary step to be taken in rehabilitating Germany was to provide that country with a 'sound currency.'
>
> "Now, of course, this is the error that most students of the reparations problem make when they approach the subject for the first time. They seem to assume that Germany's currency trouble and her lack of a basis for foreign trade grow out of her own wrong-headed disposition in favor of 'inflation.' As a matter of fact, her troubles are the result of something much deeper seated. Effort to pay reparations and at the same time to readjust her broken economic structure after the war have brought their own difficulties.
>
> "The opinion of the commission of bankers, which met in Paris in midsummer of 1922, was that nothing could be advanced for any purpose by foreigners unless such advances were made a prior claim upon German resources. That is as true to-day as it was then—indeed, more true. A good many will add to it the opinion not only that such a claim must be made a prior claim, but that the total of claims must not be in excess of German capacity to pay. This once more restates the whole issue between France and the world, namely, the amount of money eventually to be exacted in Germany. M. Poincaré uttered his opinion on the subject only a few days ago. So long as he and his country hold to that position there is no way of beating about the financial bush that will be likely to bring what is desired."



ONE OF THE BIG GUNS AT PANAMA—BUT NOT BIG ENOUGH

Say the umpires at the recent war maneuvers. This 16-inch rifle weighs 130 tons, and throws a projectile weighing 2,400 pounds.

PANAMA AT AN ENEMY'S MERCY

ONE OF THE QUESTIONS that will be widely discust during the present session of Congress, thinks the Seattle *Times*, is the "inadequate protection which the nation has thrown around one of our most vital assets—the Panama Canal." After the recent Army and Navy maneuvers at Colon the umpires declared that this important waterway "lies at the mercy of any first-class Power," according to a dispatch from the Canal Zone. Moreover, maintains the Cincinnati *Enquirer*, "the Canal is in possible, perhaps probable, danger from two such Powers," and therefore "it is vital to the security of the United States that there should be no question as to the Canal defenses." The lesson taught by the recent maneuvers, agrees the Des Moines *Register*, "is that the Canal is vulnerable."

But aside from the matter of defense, points out the Troy *Times*, "there is another and by no means unimportant element involved—our commerce with South America," and in view of this, "it would be a false policy of economy for Congress to refuse to make the appropriation necessary to build defenses as impregnable as it is possible to make them."

The joint recommendations forwarded to the War and Navy Departments by Brigadier-General Hines and Admiral Coontz, the chief umpires of the maneuvers, involve the immediate expenditure of about $15,000,000, and an increase of about $10,000,000 annually of funds available for Panama, according to the Colon correspondent of the New York *Herald*. We gather from the reports of other correspondents who accompanied the ships that the "enemy" fleet's power to shoot up the railroad across Panama and put it out of business was amply demonstrated; that the submarines stationed at Panama are obsolete; that there are not enough airplanes to enable the garrison to obtain accurate information of the enemy's movements, much less carry out offensive operations off-shore and protect the Canal from bombing raids. In short, notes the Providence *Journal:*

> "The war game at Panama found us with our naval armament divided, half in the Pacific. We attempted to bring the Pacific fleet through the Canal for a juncture with the one in the Atlantic. The enemy's strength was sufficient to overpower either fleet, but was unequal to our whole strength. His object, accordingly, was to 'contain' our Atlantic fleet at its base and at the same time gain control of the Panama Canal so that the Pacific ships could not come through.
>
> "The enemy tactics prevailed in the war game. The Canal fortifications were unequal to the vital task of defense.
>
> "Our naval dispositions on both coasts reckon on the Panama Canal for mobilizing the entire force on the coast that a war would threaten. Manifestly the Canal must be capable of self-defense, impregnable, lest we be struck with our strength divided. That is the lesson the war game drives home. It is made plain that the Canal defenses are inadequate."

The remedy for this deplorable state of affairs, in the opinion of the chief umpires of the maneuvers, lies in the following recommendations:

> "First—The long-range guns of the shore defenses must be strengthened.
>
> "Second—The garrison must be larger at all times on the Isthmus.
>
> "Third—There must be a material increase in the air force.
>
> "Fourth—There must be an immediate increase in the scouting patrol fleet allotted to Panama.
>
> "Fifth—Roads must be constructed for latitudinal and longitudinal communications about the Canal.
>
> "Sixth—The guns on all ships of the fleet must be readjusted in order to give elevation and range equal to similar guns on any other fleet afloat."

"The sum of the matter," argues the Mobile *Register*, "is that the land defenses at the Canal must be strengthened. And this will take years." "The time is not ripe for complete disarmament," we are warned by the Troy *Record*. To the Memphis *Commercial Appeal* since the chief use of the Canal is to serve peaceful trade, such a move would be "in the interest of peace, rather than a step toward war." Representative Kahn, of California, for instance, reminds us that American trade with South America has grown to a point where our exports to these countries represent close to half what they buy from all the rest of the outside world.

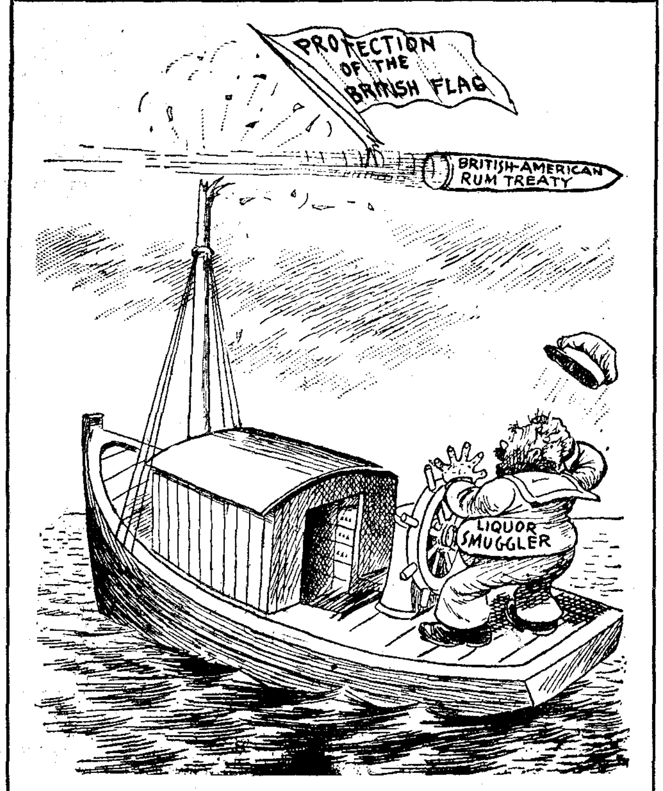
Speaking more specifically, the Manchester *Union* tells us that 5,307 merchant vessels passed through the Canal in the year 1923. Compared with statistics for 1922, the number of ships increased 68.07 per cent., the net tonnage 90.38 per cent., the cargo tonnage 83.51 per cent., and tolls collected 82.65 per cent. Also, we are informed by the Providence *Bulletin:*

> "At the end of the fiscal year 1921 the total of tolls and revenue amounted to more than total running expenses since traffic started. It cost about seven and a half millions to operate the Canal during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1923; and during the same period the receipts amounted to about seventeen and a half millions, making net revenue of about ten million dollars. About one million dollars additional were netted from so-called 'business operations' in connection with supplies and repairs for ships. The total net revenue for the fiscal year 1923, therefore, amounted to $11,141,709. Taking the entire cost of the Canal at $378,000,000, this would give an investment return of nearly 3 per cent.
>
> "Such a national investment must be secured. If, in the opinion of high naval and military officers, the present fortifications of the Canal and the present personnel strength of the military and naval forces constitute handicaps which can not be overcome, then it is the duty of Congress to remove the handicaps."

OUR NEW RUM-RUNNING TREATY

RUM ROW, OFF THE JERSEY COAST, will have to row farther out to sea now that Ambassador Geddes for Great Britain and Secretary of State Hughes for the United States have signed a joint treaty calculated to curtail if not entirely suppress rum smuggling. The so-called rum-running treaty, which must still run the gantlet of ratification in the Senate, permits American Government vessels to search and seize British ships, suspected of carrying contraband liquors, within "one hour's steaming distance of the American shore." In return for this privilege, the Government permits British ships to bring legitimate alcoholic liquors under seal into American ports, altho several editors remind us that this apparently conflicts with the Supreme Court decision which was supposed to make British and other ships entering our ports absolutely dry.

For brevity, the new treaty is one of the most remarkable international documents on record, we are told by the London correspondent of The Associated Press. It consists of three short typewritten pages. In the opinion of Secretary of State Hughes, "it will be a long step toward removing causes of irritation" between the United States and Great Britain. Moreover, several other maritime powers have informally announced their willingness to sign a similar treaty, say Washington correspondents. A synopsis of the treaty as given out by the Department of State follows in part:



A SHOT ACROSS THE BOW
—Harper in the Birmingham *Age-Herald.*

"The principle that three marine miles from low-water mark constitute the proper limits of territorial waters is upheld.

"Appropriate provision is made for the searching of British vessels under stated conditions; and when there is reasonable cause for belief that the vessel has committed or is committing or is attempting to commit an offense against the laws of the United States prohibiting the importation of alcoholic beverages, the vessel may be seized and brought into the United States for adjudication.

"It is provided that this right of seizure may be exercised within the distance from the coast that may be traversed in one hour by the vessel suspected of endeavoring to commit the offense. Where a transfer from one vessel to another is contemplated, it is the speed of the latter vessel which is to determine the distance from the coast within which seizure may be made.

"The treaty also provides that no penalty or forfeiture under the laws of the United States shall attach to the carriage of alcoholic liquors by British vessels when listed as sea stores or as cargo destined for a port foreign to the United States, provided that such liquors are kept under seal continuously while the vessel is within the territorial waters and that they shall not at any time or place be unladen within United States territory. Such carriage is to have the same status as now provided by law in respect to the transit of alcoholic liquors through the Panama Canal.

"The treaty is subject to ratification in the usual manner and is to remain in force for one year from the date of the exchange of ratifications. Three months before the expiration of the year modifications may be suggested by either party, and if no agreement is made with respect to them, the treaty is to lapse; otherwise it is to continue from year to year subject to a similar right to propose modifications. The treaty is also to lapse if either of the parties is prevented by judicial decision or legislative action from giving full effect to its provisions."

In the opinion of the Providence *Bulletin:*

"No controversial issue which has arisen between Great Britain and the United States in this century affords more solid satisfaction in its settlement than that which has just been terminated by the joint signing of the so-called rum pact. Here was one of the most intricate and debatable questions that has appeared in Anglo-American relations for decades."

"The reconciling of the arrangement whereby British ships may bring liquor into our harbors under seal with the Supreme Court decision," remarks the Pittsburgh *Chronicle-Telegraph,* "has puzzled some persons, who forget that, according to the Constitution, treaties form part of the supreme law of the land. A duly ratified treaty would constitute, in effect, a new law, having all the force of one enacted in the regular way by Congress." Furthermore, points out the Philadelphia *Bulletin:*

"Once the Supreme Court has decided that bringing such liquors into American waters is 'transportation' within the prohibition of the Volstead Law and, therefore, unlawful. But the fact that the undertaking has been included in the Treaty by as qualified and careful a lawyer as Secretary Hughes carries with it a measure of assurance that the granting of such a privilege is within the treaty-making power of the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, under the Constitution.

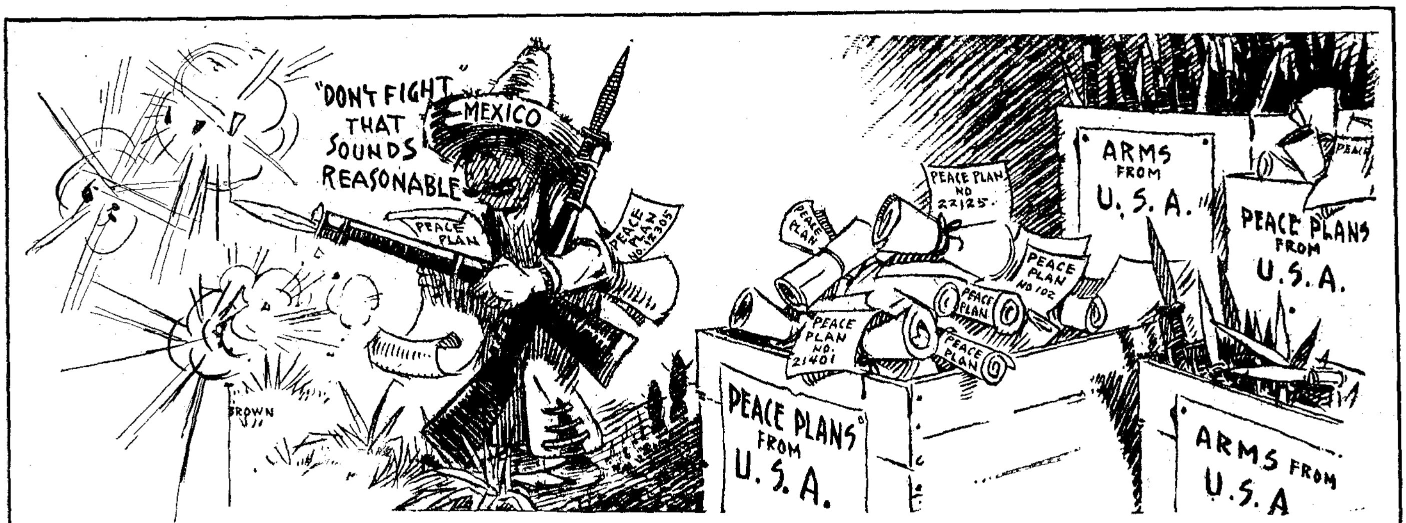
"Justification for such an assumption may be found in the Supreme Court decision on ship's liquors, written by Mr. Justice van Devanter, who specifically called attention to the exemption of the Panama Canal—absolutely American waters—in the Volstead Law, and argued from that, and from the lack of a similar exemption of port waters that Congress deliberately intended not to exempt the latter. Logically, the implication is that Congress, under the Constitution, could have exempted foreign ships in port waters if it had so desired."

Aside from the doubt exprest by the Providence *Journal* that enforcement of the Volstead Law at sea will be more effective under the new treaty, there seems to be little criticism of the Hughes-Geddes pact. But, declares the Troy *Times:*

"Congress will have to be far more generous with its appropriations for Prohibition enforcement. Moving the line further out to sea will not make enforcement less expensive. At the best it is an experiment, but unless supported by plenty of money and adequate equipment, it will be a failure."

Still another objection is stated by the Baltimore *Sun,* which finds the substitute for the three-mile limit "a rather vague and indefinite boundary." Also,

"This treaty raises a Constitutional question which will almost certainly go to the Supreme Court, and may tend to embarrass that body, if it is capable of embarrassment. The Supreme Court has decided that under the Eighteenth Amendment and the Volstead Law no ship could bring intoxicating liquors into our waters. Mr. Hughes is understood to maintain that this treaty will supersede the decision. But if this decision was based on the Eighteenth Amendment, can a treaty nullify a Constitutional provision, or can it change a law of Congress passed 'in pursuance of the Constitution'?"



ONE WAY TO GET RID OF THOSE REJECTED PEACE PLANS

—Brown in the Chicago *Daily News.*

TOPICS IN BRIEF

(*An extension of this department appears weekly on the screen as "Fun from the Press"*)

"Oh, what a Fall was there, my countrymen!"—*Albuquerque Morning Journal.*

The new roller-skating craze does not suit everybody. It is too sedentary.—*London Opinion.*

On the other hand, an open mind may be one that is too porous to hold a conviction.—*Sioux City Journal.*

Advice to that commission: Save the marks and the francs will take of themselves.—*Hartford Times.*

"Retired broker will run newspaper." Past tense, broker; future tense, broke.—*Hagerstown (Md.) Herald.*

German monarchists are at a disadvantage. They no longer control the cannon-fodder supply.—*Toledo Blade.*

When a savage puts on pants and learns to love a dollar, we say he is civilized.—*Wallaces' Farmer (Des Moines).*

Some people think they are fundamentalists just because they believe their enemies are going to hell.—*Peoria Star.*

There are a great many things that modernists don't believe in, but publicity isn't one of them.—*Indianapolis Star.*

A free country is one in which there is no particular individual to blame for the existing tyranny.—*Atlanta Constitution.*

Man is the only animal that hangs his fellows, and doubtless the only animal that should.—*Associated Editors (Chicago).*

Never throw away anything. There may be another war and you can sell it to the Government.—*Anderson (Ind.) Herald.*

The question is whether the big fellows shall get the tax saving now or take it from the little fellows later.—*Chicago Daily Journal.*

To avoid accidents, automobile drivers should have an eye test, says a reformer. How about a breath test?—*Hutchinson Gazette.*

Judging by the row the peace-plan prize started, the best way to bring peace would be to offer a war-plan prize.—*New York Tribune.*

Europe now contains fifteen monarchs and ten presidents. That is, up to the time of going to press.—*The Passing Show (London).*

One wonders if Americans of the next generation will continue to decide the League issue every four years.—*Trinidad (Col.) Picketwire.*

Grabski is to form the next Polish Cabinet. With himself as Minister of Finance the Cabinet should be complete.—*Springfield Republican.*

Investigators doubtless will discover that the only thing about Germany that is unimpaired is her nerve.—*Greeley (Col.) Tribune-Republican.*

And yet what doth it profit a party to be in power if it isn't in control?—*North Adams Herald.*

We are afraid Dawes isn't taking this job seriously enough. He hasn't cussed yet.—*Bridgeport Star.*

Now Hiram is going to have a chance to find out just who put the Cal in California.—*Manila Bulletin.*

'Twas ever thus. When Noah built the first fleet, the humble taxpayer got soaked.—*West Palm Beach Post.*

A party leader is a man who can take a popular delusion and convert it into a plank.—*Shreveport (La.) Journal.*

The reformer must be sincere, after all. He labors ceaselessly to work himself out of a job.—*Palatka (Fla.) News.*

Heinie is beginning to suspect that evasion is about as unprofitable as invasion.—*Dubuque American Tribune.*

Times are so hard in Europe that various nations are forced to lay off a king every week or two.—*New York Tribune.*

Still, the klan that wears evening gowns is more dangerous than the one that wears night gowns.—*New Britain Herald.*

Now some scientist may compute how many revolutions Mexico can get out of its gasoline.—*Louisville Courier-Journal.*

If Sun-Yat Sen doesn't quit fooling around with international forces at Canton, his name will be Sunset.—*Portland Oregonian.*

It's a fair arrangement. One part of the world has synthetic hootch and the other part fiat money.—*Athens (Ga.) Daily News.*

There is some cooperation among wild creatures. The stork and the wolf usually work the same neighborhood.—*Macon News.*

Nature is stubborn, and doubtless will continue the policy of evolution, even tho people get mad about it.—*La Grange (Ga.) Reporter.*

The most interesting beauty contests are those whose awards are printed among the wedding notices.—*Springfield State Register.*

"Does the death sentence deter from crime?"—*Daily News.* It has always deterred those who have suffered it.—*London Opinion.*

Bootleggers heartily indorse the statement by Anti-Saloon League leaders that Prohibition is a splendid success.—*Washington Post.*

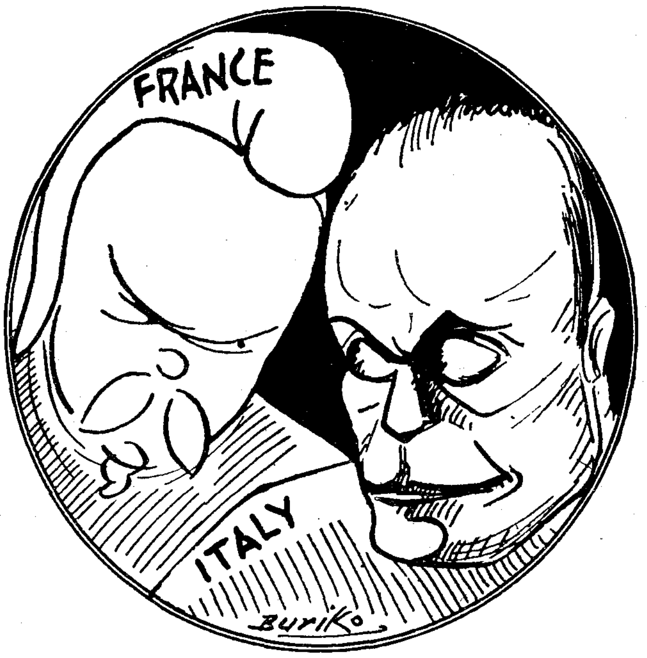
It's funny. A man can't pick a chicken clean in thirty minutes, but a chicken can pick a man clean in thirty seconds.—*Stamford Advocate.*

A motoring writer says that the motorists in this country run into millions. We know that. We wish they didn't.—*The Passing Show (London).*

FOREIGN - COMMENT

ELUSIVE SHADOWS OF RUSSIAN RECOGNITION

THE "COMING EVENT" of recognition of Soviet Russia by various European countries is said to cast its shadow before in the press and in statements of State officials. At the same time some editors issue the warning that Europe will be watchful of America's procedure toward the Soviet Government and take heed of it, and they recall that Secretary of State Hughes in his latest revelations showed anything but an inclination toward recognition. On the other hand, Foreign Minister Benes of Czecho-Slovakia, according to Paris press dispatches, has said that the nations of the Little Entente will probably soon recognize the Soviet Government, and he added that he believed recognition by England would force France to resume normal political relations with Russia. In view of the recently signed treaty of alliance between Paris and Prague, this statement is weighed in some quarters as having much significance. As to Britain, while certain London dispatches report that the new Labor Government will institute full diplomatic relations with the Soviet Government, one London correspondent of an American newspaper assures us that Britain will not dash headlong at the Soviet Government "with an invitation to come into the fold of nations." The process will be deliberate, he reports, and will include the visit of an English commission to Moscow to study conditions there, and the return visit of a Russian commission to London. He writes further that the question of the Russian debt will be a big factor, and adds: "It was explained at No. 10 Downing Street that while the new Government wants to recognize the Soviet Government, it does not intend to enter into any blind agreement that might bring ridicule on England." Light on the Soviet attitude toward Britain may be gathered from the welcome accorded the MacDonald Government by the Soviet press, which considers Labor coming into power as an improvement because "even a bad and moderate Socialist party is better than a bourgeois party." Says the Moscow *Isviestia:*



AN ITALIAN JAB AT FRANCE

POINCARÉ: "How can you deal with those terrible Russians?"
MUSSOLINI: "But your own motto is—'Business is business.'"

—*Il 420* (Florence).

> "The very fact that Labor should begin to rule in the strictly capitalistic country of England, where hitherto power was wholly vested in the bourgeois parties, and passed automatically from one of them to the other, indicates a complete revolution in Britain's parliamentary customs. Whatever may be the immediate result of this change, it will serve as the starting-point of further revolutionary developments."

This daily calls attention to the fact that in Russia the Mensheviks were precursors of the Bolsheviks; and on the subject of the Labor party's effect on Anglo-Russian relations, it observes:

> "Last year, when the Conservatives formed the Cabinet, we predicted an unavoidable worsening of Anglo-Russian relations. And we were not mistaken. We remember well Lord Curzon's ultimatums, which were aimed at the severance of relations between the two countries. The subsequent policy of the Conservative Government was imbued with the same inimical spirit with regard to Russia. . . .
>
> "It is perfectly evident that the elements of pugnacious imperialism, irreconcilably hostile to us, have suffered a violent defeat. Of course, we know very well the value of the 'pro-Russian sympathies' of such Liberal leaders as Grey, Churchill and Lloyd George. The wounds inflicted upon the Russian people by their interventionist policy have not yet healed. Nevertheless, the social groups behind them, and especially behind the Labor party, differ considerably from the Conservative forces. From this view-point the results of the elections must be considered as undoubtedly favorable to our international interests."

The *Pravda* goes further than the *Isviestia* in saying that British policy on the Continent has "found itself in an impasse from which neither Asquith nor the political bankrupt, Lloyd George, can find escape." If even the moderate MacDonald demands an active policy in Europe and the recognition of the Soviet Government, it proves that "among the masses of the workers the will for the class struggle has made great progress." For all that, this daily holds that the Labor party "does not express the real mind of those employed in factories and mine-shafts," because it is still a peaceful parliamentary party. It pictures Britain's Labor leaders at the crossroads between old-fashioned parliamentary methods and more radical policies, for "the British proletariat, in spite of the opportunist attitude of its leaders, is becoming more and more class-conscious." "The result of the elections," concludes the paper, "is a serious warning to the bourgeoisie as well as to opportunist Labor leaders. Under the pressure of the masses the latter will have to show their real selves, and this will accelerate the revolutionary self-determination of the English proletariat." Among anti-Bolshevik Russian papers, the *Posliednia Novosti* (Paris) speaks ironically of Premier MacDonald's "political naïveté" in that he believes formal recognition of the Soviet Government by Britain will ameliorate the lot of the British worker. This journal assumes that the Labor Government will recognize the Soviet Government, but warns Mr. MacDonald that he will be "disillusioned," for it is "childish to suppose that a change in the formal qualifications of Anglo-Russian relations can do anything to mend Russia's deplorable inability to carry on business."

According to the Rome correspondent of the London *Times*, if Great Britain were to recognize the Soviet Government, "a tremendous fillip would be given to the rather feeble Italian interest in the matter, and British recognition would be followed almost immediately by that of Italy," and he adds:

"The Italian Government has, I am informed on good authority, transmitted to the Russian Mission a formula of conditions of a very far-reaching nature, naming the specific industries in which concessions are desired, demanding the fullest liberty for concessionaires, and laying down the most stringent requirements for guaranties against interference, confiscations, or the exercise of any political or economic pressure whatever. As the concessions desired are in the petroliferous and carboniferous districts of Russia, which are imperfectly controlled from Moscow, it is not likely that the Soviet will be able to give guaranties satisfactory to the Italian Government."

Some Rome press dispatches indicate that in view of possible changes at Moscow following Lenin's death, uncertainty has touched Italy's attitude; while on the other hand we read that the Soviets are impatient at Italy because of the long interval between "moral recognition and actual settlement." Before the Italian Parliament closed, Premier Mussolini roused the wildest enthusiasm among members of the Extreme Left, we learn from the Italian press, when he declared that "non-recognition of the Soviets is only a vine-leaf employed to shield realities," and he is said by this utterance to have won the promise of unconditional support from Italian Socialist leaders, who had been considered his implacable foes. Mussolini's change of mind toward Soviet Russia is interpreted by the *Messagero Romano* as one of the "happy results of the late Greco-Italian crisis," during which Russia was the only country whose press supported Mussolini's rather drastic action. As reported by this Rome newspaper, Mussolini's speech contains the following paragraph:

"Every country, including France herself, is trying to renew relations with Russia, obeying natural economic laws which forbid so severe an ostracism upon a great country. There will be no obstacle on the part of the Government of Italy in the way of a *de jure* recognition of the Soviet régime. The problem must be faced with brutal frankness, considering the benefits it may bring to our nation. Thus appraised, recognition will undoubtedly facilitate economic intercourse. To the question whether recognition is profitable I shall answer in the affirmative. It is but natural that we shall obtain a good trade agreement as compensation for our good-will."

A Mussolini organ, the Rome *Popolo d' Italia*, explains Italy's friendly disposition toward Soviet Russia in these words:

"Recognition has been denied by England because the Soviet Government refuses compensation for damages sustained by the British during the revolution; and by France because the Soviet Government refuses responsibility for the old Tsarist debt, of whose total more than $4,000,000,000 is due to French investors; and by the United States because the Moscow Administration lacks the political and moral status which Washington considers indispensable for friendly relations. Italy alone has never had any really hostile view in the matter, because it has had no particular grounds on which to base such a view."

In the judgment of the Milan *Corriere Italiano*, Italy's recognition of Russia would be a master stroke by Mussolini for obtaining the raw materials necessary for Italy's growing industrial plans. Meanwhile a Rome correspondent of the New York *World* advises us that:

"Moscow has sent Rome a note declaring Italy must decide quickly whether or not it officially recognizes the Soviets.

"The pivot now is that Italy demands Russia assure thirty years' transit of all Russian exports and imports through Trieste, no matter what the destination of the exports. The Soviets agree for three years only, evidently hoping that by that time other countries will have recognized them.

"Italy, however, is anxious to insure restoration of Trieste's old prosperity, and also European trade predominance, and is by no means inclined to forego the longer term. *The World* learns from Russian official circles here that unless Italy decides quickly all commercial negotiations will break down, including the Trieste question."

The report that Italy's action toward the Soviet Government might be guided by Britain's procedure has been recorded above, yet not only Italy but all the European countries and America are bound to take notice of British action on recognition, says the London *Times*, which proceeds:

"Special regard should be paid to America. Our relations with the United States are now excellent. Mr. Baldwin was fully justified in saying that they have never before been so good. The advent of the Labor Government in Britain is regarded in the United States with sympathetic curiosity, not wholly unmixed with anxiety. This faint anxiety would be increased if the Labor Government were to compromise with Bolshevism by recognizing the Soviet Government without insisting on conditions that the great mass of American opinion persists in regarding as absolutely essential.

"It would certainly not strengthen our general foreign policy if the feeling of confidence in Britain that is growing in America were to be weakened, and if suspicion were to gain ground that the new British Government might be going too far in the direction of what the Americans call radicalism."

Turning to the Soviet Russian press, we find that Secretary Hughes's candid remark that "there would seem to be at this time no reason for negotiations" in his statement to Russia has elicited expressions of bitterness in these journals. Thus the Moscow *Isviestia* remarks: "Even the ill-meaning, intriguing and at times directly aggressive France seems to be nearer to us than this more correct in form, self-restrained and self-reserved transatlantic Republic." This, we are told, is a "great injustice" on the part of America. Secretary Hughes "wants us to recognize our debts," this journal recalls, and adds:

"But why should we, since we have such good teachers as the Americans themselves? Who, if not the American Revolutionists, taught the world how to annul State debts and expropriate private property on the widest scale? Did they give much compensation to the landlords of the Southern States for the liberation of their slaves? Did they recognize their debts? Did they give any compensation to the holders of the currency that had been in circulation in these States? And previous to this, at the time they shook off the British yoke, did they compensate the British Treasury, other creditors and owners of property? To repeat a French proverb: 'One should not speak of the rope in the home of a man who has been hanged.'"

The *Isviestia* blames America's "irreconcilable" policy on Mr. Hughes's personal influence, and declares that the American people are "better represented by the group of liberal Congressmen in opposition to the Secretary of State Department." But, it goes on to say: "Mr. Hughes will go as he has come, while America and the Soviet Republic will remain. As to the policy that will triumph in the end, no doubt can be entertained, for sooner or later America will recognize the Soviet Government." The official organ of the Central Committee of the Communist party also condemns the American policy toward Russia as enunciated by Secretary Hughes. On the other hand, anti-Bolshevik Russian dailies, published outside Russia, seem to endorse Mr. Hughes's attitude unanimously. Among them is the Paris *Posliednia Novosti*, which observes:

"Hughes's refusal to barter with principles is a dignified answer to the vain efforts of Soviet Russia's friends aimed at influencing America's decision. Of course, we can not foretell whether Europe will stand on the same firm principle which is chosen by America and which is in perfect harmony with fundamental democratic ideals. On the contrary, one has reasons to fear that the European States will gradually cut down the scope of that which they demand from the Soviet Power as a condition of the latter's recognition, as did England and Italy. This, however, will not change our opinion on the question of recognizing the Soviet Government. After having recognized the Bolsheviks, the European Governments will have to repent on more than one occasion. . . . Both sides will understand that recognition has produced no direct advantages. Europe will gain no markets, which do not exist in Russia, and the Bolsheviks will get no money which is not to be had as long as business conditions remain unchanged in Russia. Only somewhat more slowly and in new zigzags the process of the break-up of the Soviet régime will continue along its fatal course."

THOSE "POOR" GERMANS

WITH THE OPENING of the spring fashion shows in Paris more German purchasers are seen there than since before the war, according to press dispatches from that city which relate that the mystery of where all the German money comes from still baffles the French. We are told of one dressmaking firm which reports that a German client "sought not only to buy all the robes they had on show, but all their material and their entire business." Bordeaux dispatches tell us that wine purchases by German agents have put new life into the wine market, and this buying is estimated by an authority as amounting to about 25,000,000 francs par, all of which leads a writer in the Paris *Matin* to say:

> "It is with our money—money we should have obtained for reparations and with which we should have covered our franc—that these Germans are buying our dresses and our wine. Probably when it passes the Rhine it is drunk to the toast, 'Long live the reparations!'"

The Berlin correspondent of the London *Daily Telegraph*, in writing of "German orgies abroad," informs us that at a German Cabinet meeting, the Ministers were of the unanimously express opinion that "steps must be taken with the greatest energy against the craze for pleasure and enjoyment, especially manifested by the shameless behavior at international holiday resorts of certain Germans, regardless of the distress prevailing among their own people." This correspondent tells us further:

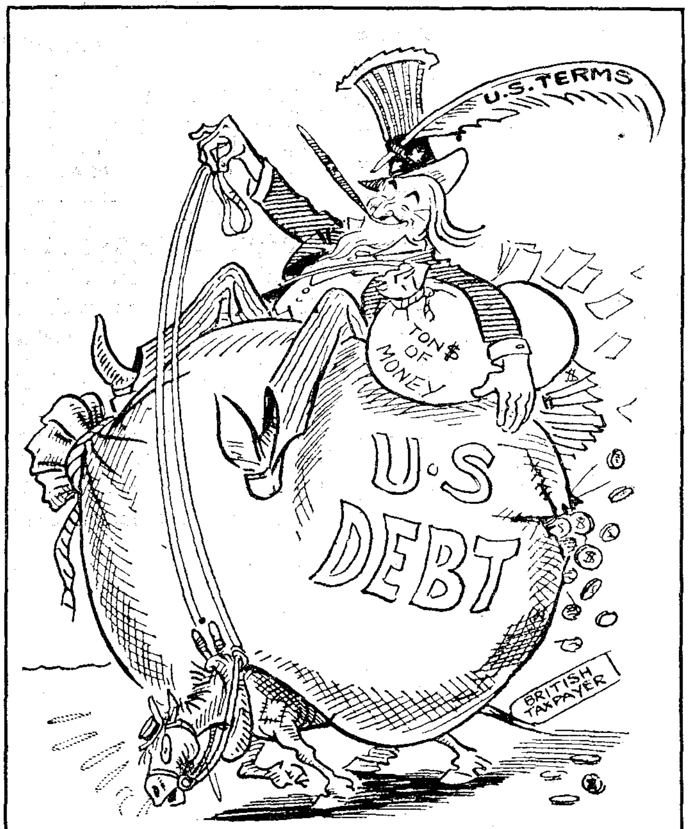
> "An apparently inspired communication to the press supplements this announcement with an estimate that 70 per cent. of the holiday-makers at St. Moritz and Lake Garda are Germans. It is further stated that the Government intends to have lists of the visitors to such foreign pleasure resorts scrutinized by agents of the police, who will compare the expenditure of the Germans, whose names are found upon them, with their income-tax returns. It is also threatened that the number of passes granted to Germans for pleasure trips abroad will be severely restricted. It should be added, however, that similar pious resolves on the part of German governments have been very frequent during the past three or four years, but have had no perceptible effect."

The London *Morning Post* observes:

> "It is obvious enough that there is plenty of money in Germany. And if it be asked where it comes from, a part of the answer is that it comes from this country, which is inundated with German goods. Not only in England, but all over the world, is the thrifty hard-working German driving a roaring trade. Is it benevolently supposed that he works for nothing? He does not. Germany is paid for her vast exports in goods, services, and gold. A rich, self-sufficient, and industrious nation which neither pays its external debts nor imposes heavy taxation, and which by juggling with the currency has extinguished its internal debt—why should such a nation suffer from poverty? Not in France, Belgium, or England is there anything approaching to the lavish indulgence observable in Berlin."

WHEN WAR DEBTS ARE NOT DEBTS

AMERICA OWES EUROPE $88,000,000,000, but nobody has the courage to say it to her face, according to some European opinions on the subject of war debts. So instead of America asking her former allies, except England, by hint or suggestion when they are going to give something on account, it is charged by various persons in Belgium, France and Italy that the whole subject of war debts should undergo a new process of accountancy. Perhaps the most striking comment of this nature appears in an address to the Belgian Senate, which was delivered to that body by its Vice-President, Henri la Fontaine, in which he said: "It can not be denied that we fought for America and that we saved her; consequently we are entitled to expect effective help from her. Our Government ought to have the courage to tell this to the American people." To an Associated Press correspondent at Brussels Vice-President La Fontaine explained his allusion to America's obligations to Europe and elaborated it as follows:



"YANKEE BOODLE."

"Yankee Boodle came to town upon his little pony,
Stuck a feather in his hat and called it macaroni."

—*The Daily Express* (London).

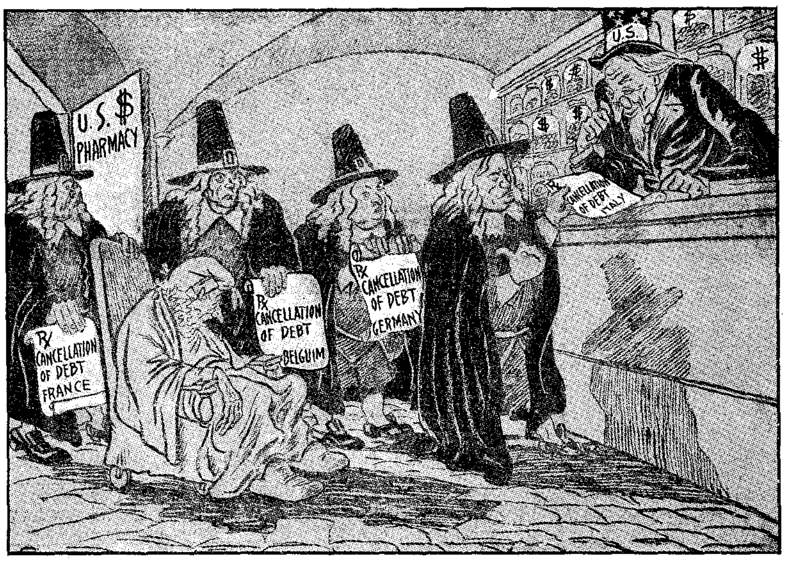
> "Counting every allied soldier as representing 100,000 francs of capital destroyed and each mutilated soldier 50,000 francs, France, Germany, Great Britain and Italy, with 2,650,000 dead and 3,000,000 mutilated, suffered a total capital loss of 415,000,000,000 gold francs. Adding 500,000,000,000 in new debts and 150,000,000,000 for reparations, this represents for the three countries one thousand and sixty-five billions, or 8,520 per head of population.
>
> "The United States, with 50,000 dead, 100,000 mutilated and 100,000,000,000 francs war debt, bears only 1,000 gold francs per head. The total amount for the three Allies and America, taken together, represents 5,025 gold francs per head of population.
>
> "Consequently, to bear a fair share, the Americans ought to pay an additional 4,025 gold francs per head; that is to say, about $88,000,000,000, instead of claiming $12,000,000,000 from Europe.
>
> "Nobody has courage enough to dare to say this to the Americans. If the latter realized it, many of them undoubtedly would admit the justness of the claim that we saved America, and that more than 2,500,000 of our men died for her. That's what European statesmen ought to tell America.
>
> "The American war debt represents only 10 per cent. of the national wealth, whereas the British debt represents 40 per cent. and the French debt 50 per cent.
>
> "We further ought to protest with the greatest energy against the American tariff."

In Italy the Rome *Giornale d'Italia* says bluntly that the debt question is "a political one" and "we must remind the Americans, who are our biggest creditors, that it can not be set up from only one angle." This daily adds:

> "To reestablish the balance so that each shall have his share it is necessary that not only Italy but all the other countries, both victors and vanquished, shall pay their debts. Germany, Austria, Hungary, Bulgaria and Turkey as well as Italy and France must pay. We did not post on the credit side of our budget our credits toward the vanquished, and for the same reason that prompted us to refrain from so doing we must ask the allied

creditors not to post our debts on the credit side of their budgets until the two problems have been joined in a resolution somewhat like this: Either all are to pay or the mystic formula of 'forgive us our debts, as we forgive our debtors' be applied, or, we compromise on the basis of fair reductions.

"If America recognizes that our budget is sound because it does not consider the matter of reparations, she must also deem it opportune that the war debts be not confused with the ordinary expenses of the budget, but be considered as a matter to be settled together with others pertaining to the reparations."


U.S. $ PHARMACY
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Rx CANCELLATION OF DEBT FRANCE
Rx CANCELLATION OF DEBT BELGIUM
Rx CANCELLATION OF DEBT GERMANY
CANCELLATION OF DEBT ITALY

AT THE AMERICAN DOLLAR PHARMACY

A prescription sick Europe wants filled.

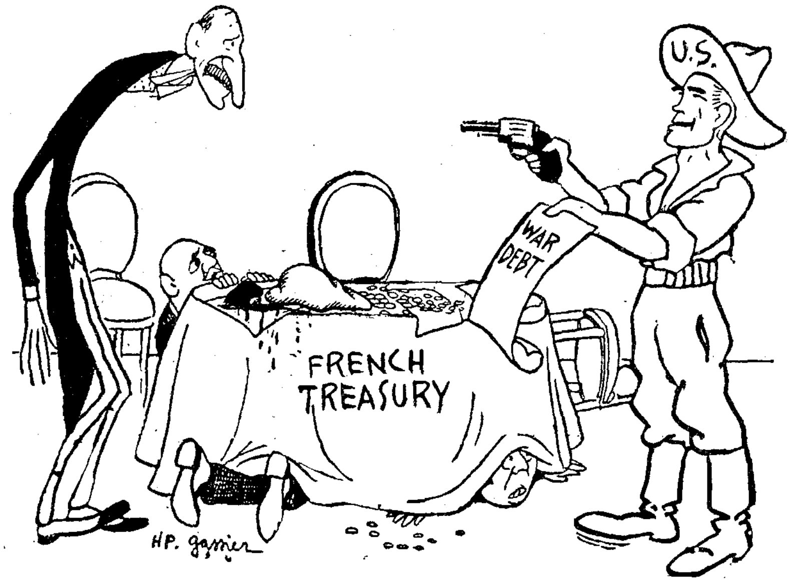
—*Il Travaso* (Rome).

In the view of the Milan *Corriere della Sera* the electrical currents which bear on the mind of American politicians to obtain some tax-reductions through the payment of interest on European debts, are "very effective, especially in the Middle Western and the Pacific Coast States." According to this newspaper—

"The Government and Congress of the United States have an election campaign in sight and must show their electors that they have looked after the interests of their country. But American statesmen are very well acquainted with European conditions. American observers of culture and shrewdness have appeared in the supreme councils created by the Peace Treaties as well as at the embassies and in the press, and they have become fully conversant with the financial and economic circumstances of European countries. So well informed are they on these matters that when their former enemy, the once great country of Germany, is falling into ruins they practically demonstrate their intention and determination to save it."

This Milan newspaper goes on to say that France can pay America by exports exclusively, while Italy can pay "by exports and by sending emigrants to America who are capable of saving and sending their savings to their mother country," and it proceeds:

"By excessive tariffs that country keeps out our lemons, macaroni, automobiles, and silk fabrics, in other words all that we have to export thither. The United States cuts down our immigration quota to the smallest proportion. Is the Republican party or is the Democratic party ready to fight for the reduction of tariffs and for the increase of the immigrant quota in favor of France and Italy? Until this happens and until the franc and the lira are able to stem the difficulties of international exchange, Italy and France will be compelled to delay a discussion void of substantial content and immediate finality."



COMMUNIST VERSION OF AN IMMORTAL LINE

"Lafayette, we are here!"

—*L'Humanité* (Paris).

FOREIGN VIEWS OF OUR MEXICAN POLICY

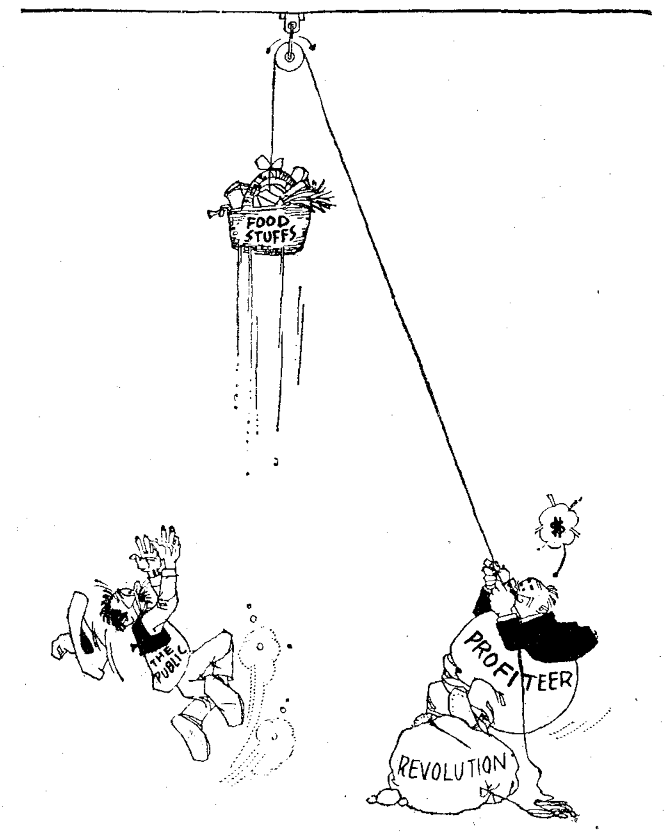
AMERICA'S CONSENT to sell guns, rifles, airplanes and munitions to the Mexican Government may have far-reaching consequences, say certain British editors, who speak of it as a variation from the ordinary policy of the United States Government which has hitherto refused to sell its arsenal stocks abroad. In the judgment of the London *Daily Chronicle* this action "amounts to a substantial interposition by Washington in the Mexican conflict on the side of General Obregon, who may hope by virtue of it to restore his position." This daily is careful to point out that by this act the United States assumes no formal responsibilities toward the Obregon Government, and adds that it does not involve the service of a single American soldier. But we are told that it is "a perceptible step toward a 'de facto' American protectorate," and Obregon, "if he prevails, will owe his success to Washington, which can not, therefore, but have some voice as to his use of it." Incidentally *The Daily Chronicle* adds:

"The strategic position and immense natural wealth of Mexico make any such change of great importance to the world. But there is nothing for us in Great Britain to criticize. We feel no jealousy of the United States in the matter."

The policy of the State Department did not cause great surprize abroad, say some Mexican journals, not because it implied any real sympathy for President Obregon and his Government, but "because of the great concessions granted to American business and investments." America is simply prolonging the conflict, according to *El Annunciador* of Jalisco, which adds:

"The State Department always does the right thing at the wrong time. During three long years, Obregon labored under the handicap of non-recognition, which weakened his position at home as well as abroad. It seemed hard to believe that Secretary Hughes, who is supposed to be well informed of conditions in our country, failed to see that the same laws, the same conditions, the same officials and the same tendencies existed in 1923 as in 1921. Why, then, did he act so slowly at that time? Recognition, which would have won unanimous sympathy from all Mexico if it had come when we were rightfully entitled to it, came so belated that its announcement did not cause a ripple of enthusiasm."

This newspaper reports that the sale of arms by the United States to Mexico has caused the Mexicans to "gasp at President Obregon's lack of understanding of the Mexican character." An expression said to be often heard is that "Obregon's death-warrant, proposed by himself, is being countersigned by Hughes," and a number of journals tell us that the revolution, toward which many have been cool, is now gaining adherents among all classes, who join to resist what they consider an attempt to drag the United States into the conflict. Speaking of American volunteers reported to be ready to take the field in either Army, the Mexico City *Excelsior* observes:



"PEACE OR WAR, THEY WIN"

"The profiteers raise prices beyond the reach of the common people and blame it on the revolution."

—*El Mundo* (Mexico City).

"Nothing is more despicable than the caste of 'soldiers of fortune,' who should rightfully be called 'filibusters.' Under pretense of furthering the Liberal or the Conservative cause, their aim is to pillage and ransack our country and to kill as many Mexicans as possible. Theirs is not Byron's case in going to Greece, nor the splendid sacrifice of the Count of Paris sailing for America to help the cause of liberty. They are a throng of adventurers profiting by our misfortunes, making a laughing-stock of our credulity and the opinions for which we fight and die.

"However condemnable, these men can still argue that they expose their lives, but what can be the excuse of the 'confidential agents,' the consulting attorneys and the consular agents on special missions who, like fattened vultures, went home so well provided for? Bryan can be considered as the originator of that plague whose decline began when the Commoner retired to private life, but Lansing and Colby did not get rid of the bad habit.

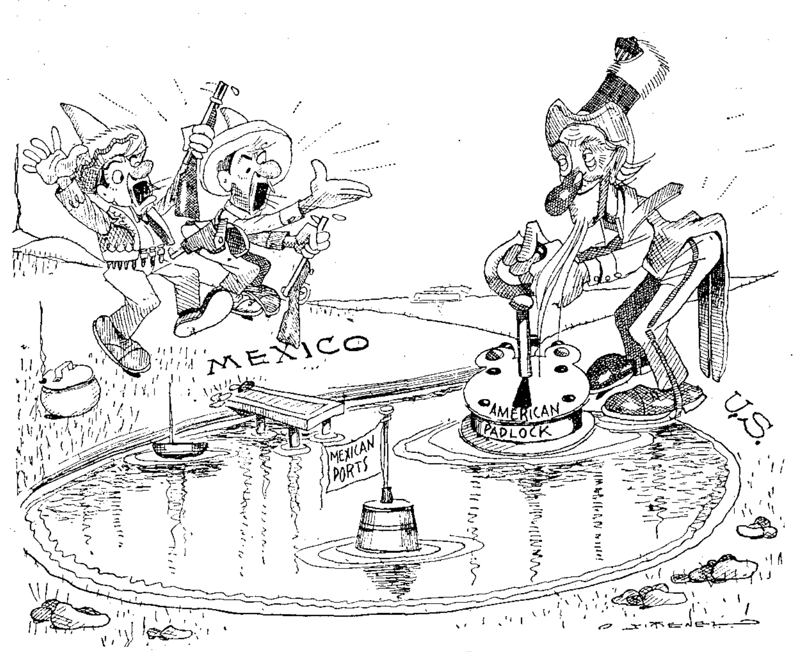
"While we welcome all honorable foreigners, rich as well as poor, for God's sake let us get rid of all those who thrive here or acquire prominent positions in their country by instigating revolts and unrest in Mexico.

"If it were possible to expel all these adventurers, these 'confidential agents' and these so-called diplomats, whose activities have been so sadly conspicuous in recent years, the productive industry of Mexican revolutions, lacking its real backbone, would disappear as if by art of magic."

Through this journal we learn that the Mexicans have coined the word *plattify*, which is very popular, and means the application to Latin-American countries of the status under the Platt Amendment ruling between the United States and Cuba, and it remarks:

"Altho the rumor that the United States is being urged in some quarters to *plattify* Mexico, is surely exaggerated, it is nevertheless regrettable because it represents a dangerous frame of mind. We know a vast majority of Americans oppose such a senseless enterprise as calculated against the very interests of the United States. Mexico is like a gray-haired man, with two sweethearts, one of whom hates white hair, while the other can not bear the sight of black hair. Between the two they pull out so much that the poor man soon has no hair at all."

This Mexico City daily goes on to say that financial difficulties loom ahead for the Obregon Government because "under the De la Huerta-Lamont agreement the proceeds from the railroads for 1924 were estimated at $10,000,000 and from oil taxes at $20,000,000, making a total of $30,000,000. It adds that $35,000,000 is the *minimum* required by the agreement, which specifies that whenever the taxes shall not reach the required figure, the Government shall provide for the deficit by other taxes." Now, it asks "how are we going to raise them in the present circumstances?" *El Diario del Sur* of Tapachula predicts a bad mark for Mr. Coolidge's record as follows:



A CUBAN SLAM

"Uncle Sam's padlock on revolution in Mexico."

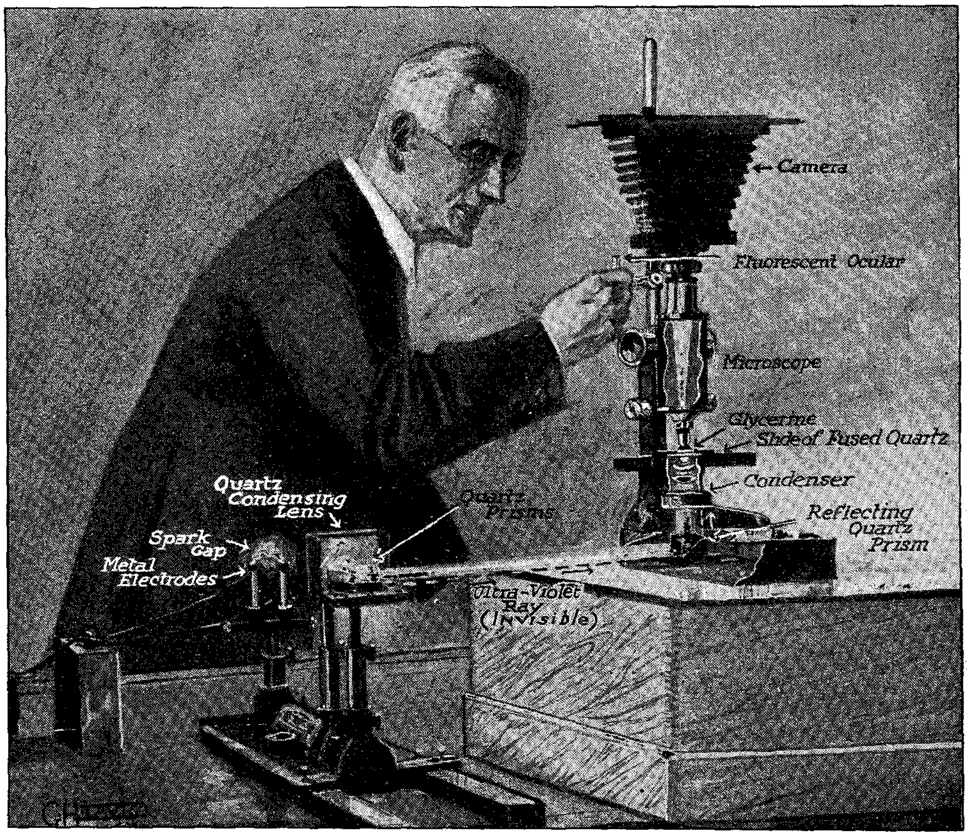
—*La Noche* (Havana).

"As far as the outside world knows, the American international policy is now dictated nominally by two men, President Coolidge and Secretary of State Hughes. Coolidge, however, eminently *unilateral*, unable to thread unknown paths, either through fear or uncapacity, leaves the handling of foreign questions entirely in the hands of Hughes, who, like a well-polished diamond, offers a different surface without effort or scruple, according to circumstances. Uppermost in his mind is the protection, armed if necessary, of American property. So, Coolidge, a menace to Latin America because of his ignorance of our affairs, will be charged by posterity with having taken the step destined definitely to estrange the two great races living on this Continent, namely—the use of armed force by a foreign Power to decide upon the constitutionality of all American Governments."

SCIENCE - AND - INVENTION

SEEING MICROBES BY DARK LIGHT

THE ULTRA-VIOLET RAY, itself invisible to the unaided eye, is now used for the microscopic study of bacteria, especially in a perfected form of apparatus due to Mr. Bernard, a London microscopist. The rays are made visible by the aid of fluorescent screens or by photography, and their very small wave-length makes them ideal for the examination of such minute objects. It is a common error, we are told by P. J. Risdon, writing in *Conquest* (London), to suppose that the greater the magnifying power of a microscope the better the results obtained. We may have an instrument, he says, that will magnify up to 3,000 diameters, but it may quite easily happen that better results are obtained with a magnification of only 1,000 diameters, or even less. He continues:



MICROSCOPE WITH ULTRA-VIOLET RAY ATTACHMENT

Photo-micrographs of bacilli, etc., taken by means of ultra-violet light, instead of representing stained and discolored corpses, show living specimens with markings not previously disclosed.

"The method that solves both difficulties is the employment of ultra-violet light, which shows up the microbes in relief, owing to their being less transparent to ultra-violet rays than to ordinary light. Moreover, the ultra-violet light increases resolution or definition, and shows detail such as was never before seen in such minute objects.

"Hitherto, microscopic examination has been carried on under ordinary light conditions, a condenser being used to focus as much light as possible upon the object. At very high magnification there is a tendency for the light, in passing through the lenses, to be split up into its component colors, resulting in iridescence such as we see on a soap-bubble, and thus to cause false coloring of the object. Achromatic lenses and monochromatic light are resorted to for correcting this, but even so, where ordinary light is used, the limit of the ordinary microscope has been reached, not for want of sufficient magnification, but because resolution fails beyond a certain degree of magnification.

"Resolution depends upon two principal things. One is the numerical aperture of the objective, which governs the amount of light admitted. The other factor is the wave-length of the light used. As we approach the violet end of the spectrum, the wave-length becomes shorter. Ultra-violet rays are shorter still, and X-rays are the shortest known. And as the wave-length decreases, so it becomes more applicable to high-power microscopic work.

"One of the difficulties to be overcome in utilizing ultra-violet light for microscopic research work is that ultra-violet rays will not pass through ordinary optical glass, and it is necessary to construct all the microscopic lenses of quartz or fluorite. Furthermore, quartz crystal had to be used for all other parts through which the ultra-violet rays have to pass.

"These difficulties overcome, others presented themselves. Ultra-violet light being invisible, its presence is only made manifest by its effect, for instance, on a photographic plate or on a fluorescent surface. This necessitated a special eye-piece fitted with a fluorescent disk and specially prepared photographic plates with a minimum amount of gelatin on the surface, as gelatin also is impervious to the rays. Again, for certain powers of magnification, what is known as a 'glycerin immersion system' had to be employed, to enable light rays from the object to enter the microscope objective at a suitable angle. It is inserted between the two so as to occupy what would otherwise be an air space, thus providing continuity for the rays. Without it the rays would be refracted by the air, so that some would pass out of range of the objective, with consequent loss of light and definition. The specimens, bacilli for example, are mounted on a quartz slide.

"You must now think of a high-grade, powerful microscope, but with all lenses and other portions through which the invisible ultra-violet rays have to pass of quartz crystal. Above where, in the ordinary way, the eye of an observer would be, is a camera, mounted on a vertical rod so that it can be swung round. On the same shaft is mounted a special eye-piece which can also be moved round, and by means of which the image of the object may be seen on a fluorescent disk. The eye-piece is then swung out of the way and the camera is hinged into position.

"The means for obtaining the ultra-violet rays are as interesting as they are simple and clever. Altho the light is invisible, it is necessary for it to be very intense and concentrated. For this reason an electric spark is employed. After the rays from the spark have been condensed through a quartz lens, they pass on through two quartz prisms that split them up into wave-lengths. One of the rays of definite wave-length is caught and thrown upward into the microscope by a reflecting prism and so on to the object under examination.

"This work is so exacting that no ordinary microscope is sufficiently accurate when using light of very short wave-length. Recently one has been made, and is now installed at the National Institute for Medical Research, in which the adjustments are ten times as accurate as anything hitherto made.

"Photo-micrographs of bacilli, etc., taken by means of ultra-violet light, instead of representing stained and discolored corpses, show living specimens with markings not previously disclosed. Whether such markings are of a structural nature or merely superficial—such as the creases in a grub's skin—has not yet been proved."

HOW GOLD-LEAF IS MADE

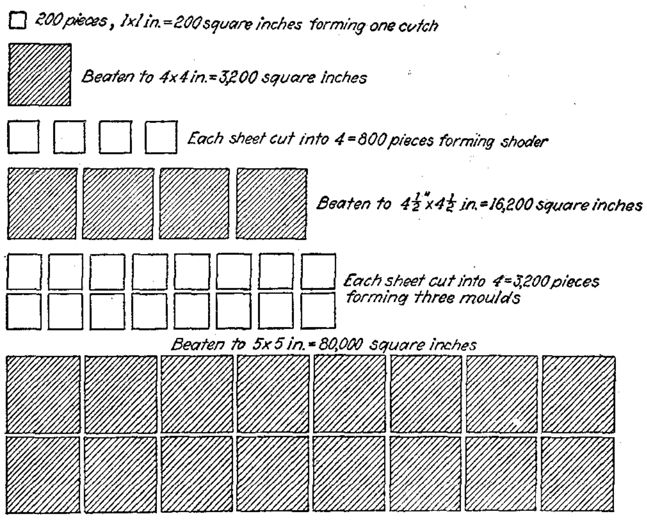
ONE TRADE THAT HAS CHANGED LITTLE since the time of the ancient Egyptians is that of gold-beater. Gold-leaf is still hammered out by hand. The process is described in detail by A. W. Allen, assistant editor of *The Engineering and Mining Journal-Press* (New York), in that paper. Those who pass by on a country road near Orange, California, he says, may have wondered at the sound of persistent hammering that escapes as if from the heavily laden fruit-trees. Active curiosity discloses a gold-leaf manufactory in operation in an orange grove, where William Grecht, who is one of the pioneers of this industry in California, and three assistants ply their avocation and perpetuate an industry, the age of which can be guessed by recalling the evidence recently adduced in support of the contention that gold-leaf was used in Egypt at least 3,000 years ago. He goes on:

"From the writings of Pliny (23-79 A. D.) it is possible to estimate the thickness of gold-leaf produced in his time at about 1/70,000 inch. However, the Encyclopædia Britannica states that 1 grain of gold has been beaten out to cover 75 square inches, or about 1,500 times thinner than ordinary printing paper. Commercial gold-leaf, as produced at present, is hammered to a thickness of about 1/200,000 inch, which allows insufficient metal to prevent the passage of rays of light.

"Gold-beating is one of the few industries that has resisted the inroads of modern machinery, for reasons to be disclosed later. The only mechanical contrivance at the Grecht works is a motor-driven set of bullion rolls, used to flatten the ingots before the beating is begun, and after the pure metal (obtained from the U. S. Assay Office) has been alloyed with sufficient copper and silver to harden it slightly and tint it according to requirements.

"At Orange the standard alloy is made by adding 12 grains of copper and an equal amount of silver to 480 grains of fine gold. This proportion produces a deep, rich, and appropriate orange-gold color. For special requirements, however, other proportions may be adopted. A red gold is produced if copper alone is used, which may be added up to a maximum of about ½ dwt. per ounce. Or the color may be shaded through the various tints of lemon to a pure white, which is reached when equal parts of gold and silver are used.

"The alloyed gold at the California plant is cast into a small ingot, about ¼ inch thick. This is passed through the rolls a sufficient number of times until a thickness approximating that of heavy writing-paper is reached. Castor oil is used as a lubricant on the face of the rolls, which are kept highly burnished and free from any suspicion of rust. Between rollings the gold is annealed carefully in a gas-fired furnace, to soften it and to prevent fraying at the edges. It is then cut with scissors into 1-inch squares, 200 of which are placed, centrally, between the leaves of a 'cutch,' which consists of a sufficient number of pieces of a fairly heavy rice paper, each about 4 inches square. The corner of the 'cutch' is clamped to the edge of the table during the operation, to hold the leaves in position until the pack is completed. This is then inclosed in a parchment envelop made from old deeds and legal documents purchased by collectors in England."


200 pieces, 1x1 in.=200 square inches forming one cutch
Beaten to 4x4 in.=3,200 square inches
Each sheet cut into 4=800 pieces forming shoder
Beaten to 4½x4½ in.=16,200 square inches
Each sheet cut into 4=3,200 pieces forming three moulds
Beaten to 5x5 in.=80,000 square inches

WHAT A BEATING!

Showing how a square inch of gold-leaf, as thick as heavy writing-paper, is hammered by successive stages until so thin it can be cut into 16 pieces, each 5 inches square.

A heavy granite column is used as an anvil. The "cutch" is placed on the top of this and beaten with an 18-pound convex-faced hammer, shaped like a gavel, and made specially for the purpose, which rebounds at each stroke, the packet being frequently turned by the left hand meanwhile. The operation takes about twenty minutes, at the end of which time the gold has been spread to cover, as far as possible, the leaves comprising the "cutch." Each leaf is then cut into four, the 800 pieces produced being placed, as cut, between sheets of gold-beater's skin, each about 4½ inches square, which have been worn down in the "mold" or finishing process. The material used is obtained from the gut of the ox, double skins forming the single leaf. Gold-beater's skin is manufactured in England, being used there to a small extent also as a court-plaster. We read further:

"The 'shoder,' as it is called, of 800 skins with gold interleaved, about ¾ inch thick, is then placed in the 'bands' and beaten for about one and one-half hours. The 18-pound hammer is also used for this operation at Orange, altho many other artizans of the craft prefer a lighter tool, of 12 pounds or so. At the conclusion of this step in the process each leaf is divided into four pieces, making 3,200 in all, sufficient for three 'molds' or books of skin and gold-leaf, 5 inches square, each of which is beaten, with an 8-pound hammer, for about four hours. This, the final stage of operations, demands a maximum of skill and experience. At first attention is paid principally to the central part of the 'mold,' until thinness is reached. From time to time the gold cracks and separates, but the edges unite with further beating and an even leaf results. Each of them is then removed, trimmed to 3⅜ inches square, and placed, in lots of twenty-five, in a paper book. This stage of the operation is an exceedingly delicate one. Owing to the extreme fragility of the leaf, the greatest care must be exercised. Wooden pincers are used; but the breath of the operator serves as the most effective method of removing the leaf from the 'mold' onto a leather cushion, where the uneven edges are trimmed with a sharpened reed, set in a tool known as a 'wagon.' After trimming, the gold is carefully blown into place in the book, the leaves of which have been treated with rouge to prevent adhesion. This, the final stage of handling, is tedious work, done by girls. The trimmings are remelted and again worked into leaf.

"The delicacy of the various beating operations is due primarily to the danger of damage to the gold or the skins, by reason of undesirable humidity or high temperature. Mention has been made that no mechanical appliance is likely to supplement the hand-beating methods now in vogue. This is because skill rather than strength is required in the actual operation, which must be accompanied by a degree of care that can not be insured by the adoption of any mechanical apparatus.

"The deformation of gold by beating is accompanied by the evolution of heat. This is useful in maintaining the softness of the metal, in permitting the reunion of adjacent edges or preventing fracture; but if the temperature of the 'shoder' or the 'mold' be allowed to rise above a certain point, the skins will be damaged. This involves considerable loss; a 'mold' of 1,000 skins costs about $90.

"Mechanical beating would save no time, it is averred; the process can not be hurried. Indeed, the heat produced when manual labor is employed is such that it is necessary frequently to cool the 'shoder' or the 'mold' between cold steel blocks. The practise at the Grecht plant in the final phase of operations is to beat for one and one-half hours, then 'close' (as the cooling process is termed); beat again for one hour, 'close' again, and then finish. All such precautions would still be necessary if a mechanical contrivance were used, and the labor required would not be reduced appreciably. Further, the beating is not done all in one spot; neither does the point of application of the blow vary with regularity. Judgment is necessary. If a machine could be designed to achieve the results now being obtained with hand-beating, but without personal attention, it would be a complicated and expensive piece of apparatus, for which there would be little demand.

"The most important factor in gold-beating, however, is humidity. The skins and papers used to interleave the gold absorb moisture in undesirable amount from air of average relative humidity. On the other hand, an abnormally dry atmosphere is not desirable; the metal becomes dull; it is then less responsive to the blows of the hammer. Under normal conditions, however, over-humidity occurs, whereupon the minute particles of moisture present are forced through the gold-leaf in the final phase of beating, giving it a sieve-like appearance. To prevent this, the 'shoder' or 'mold' is placed between the plates of a hot press between each operation, the book of leaves being 'thumbed over' afterward to allow the moisture to escape. This operation is termed 'taking a fly.' At times two 'flies' are necessary."

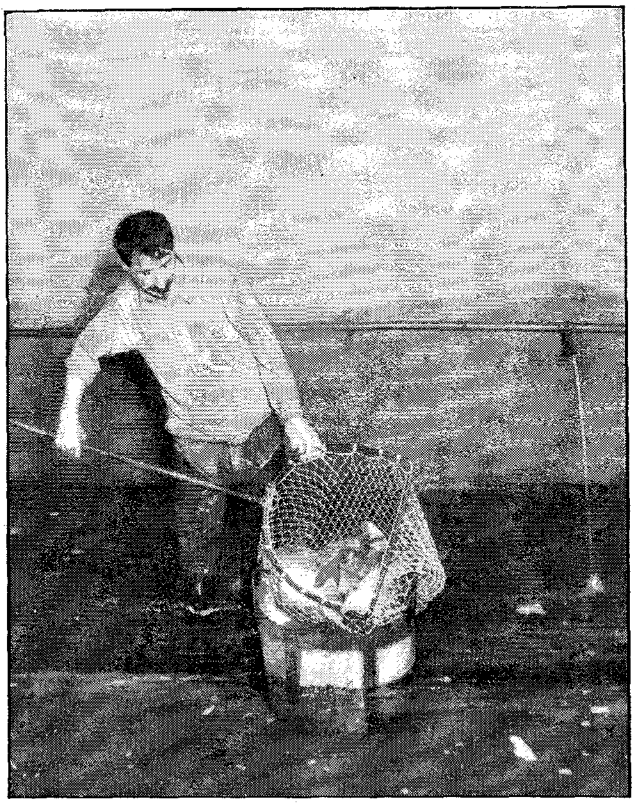
HARD TIMES AND BRAIN CAPACITY—A pronounced relation between hard times and the size of the brain cavities of bodies coming to the dissecting room in the city of Cleveland was announced recently to the American Association for the Advancement of Science by Dr. Wingate Todd, director of the Aamann Museum of Western Reserve University. The harder the times, the larger the brain capacity of these social derelicts. He said, as quoted in Science Service's *Daily Science News Bulletin* (Washington):

"Upon the basis of recognized published work, let us agree that a volume of 1,150 cubic centimeters represents the dawn of male white intelligence, that 1,480 to 1,500 gives a fairly accurate average value for moderate intelligence and 1,530 indicates a high type of intelligence. Now let us note the average brain-volume of the white males of our dissecting-room population. From 1913 to 1917, inclusive, it centers on 1,400 cubic centimeters. On the average then it required more than 1,400 cubic centimeters brain-volume to make good in Cleveland during those years. In 1918 there was unprecedented prosperity and our average dissecting-room brain-volume sank to 1,330 cubic centimeters. Thus all except the veriest fools could make a living during that year. Then came the Armistice and the industrial depression of 1919 reflected in our population by an average rising to 1,440 cubic centimeters. In 1920 conditions bettered and down goes the average to 1,400 cubic centimeters once again. In 1921 the city was almost throttled by industrial distress and the average rose to 1,470 cubic centimeters, almost to the level of moderate intelligence. Fortunately in 1922 circumstances improved and the average brain-volume again dwindled, but not to the pre-war level. Now the people who usually and in pre-war times composed our population, those who made a failure of life, were simply human pawns, but with the industrial disturbances higher types appeared, men who could think, who could persuade, who could agitate. In 1921 Cleveland was within shouting distance of social turmoil; intelligence was no longer the valuable asset it had once been: people who, in normal circumstances, could hold up their heads against the stream of life were swirled down to death in the maelstrom of post-war industrial depression. The relief figures of the Associated Charities keep step with the brain-volume curve of our population."

LIVE FISH FOR EVERYBODY

REALLY FRESH FISH—a dainty long available abroad, but in this country only to the man who does the catching, or is not far away—are soon to be had at markets far removed from the fishing-grounds. We are told by Barry H. Richards writing in *The Forecast* (New York) that it is now possible to transport live fish to great distances by rail and to keep them alive until they are wanted for food. Many followers of Isaak Walton, says Mr. Richards, tell us that no one can know the real delights of trout who has not caught, cooked and eaten it within the hour.

He also adds that no one can be sure of the digestibility of fish unless it is caught and eaten within almost as short a space of time. But since so few of us can drop all business and rush to stream or ocean to eat it freshly killed, the majority have resigned themselves to the iced or frozen kind, with a sigh for its loss of flavor and a prayer for its purity. He goes on:



Courtesy of the "Forecast Magazine" (New York)

LIVE FISH FOR SALE!

A fish-tank in a New York market. Here the fish are kept alive until wanted, when they are netted and delivered to the customer.

"Recent innovations in the handling of this kind of food, however, seem to hold out hope for even the inland fish-lovers. There are indications that American dealers are waking up to the possibility of transporting live fishes in large quantities. The day may not be so far distant when the patron of every first-class restaurant in the country can walk into his favorite hostelry, select his fish from a number sporting in a tank, and have it served up to him a few minutes later, as fresh and tasty as if he had just caught it with rod and reel.

"This epicurean delight has been possible abroad for some time, notably in Germany, France, and England, and in the ghettos of American cities, but dealers seem to be now preparing to take up the idea on a big scale. Last spring New York City saw its first successful shipment of large quantities of live fish by rail.

"The experiment was the outgrowth of the custom, followed by dealers for some time, of collecting live eels for the Christmas trade. During this season the eel is the national food of the Italians and they are willing to pay exorbitant prices for it. Consequently these fish have to be caught for months in advance and kept in tanks to supply the large seasonal demand. Last year one dealer alone sent 160,000 pounds of live eels to New York from the eel fisheries near Quebec. These eels were loaded aboard barges which were towed through Lake Champlain and down the Hudson River. Such large quantities are necessary because the Italian immigrant insists on buying his eels alive to insure their freshness, and thus cold storage can not be relied on to help equalize the supply. A dealer in the famous Fulton Fish Market, in New York City, decided to use his eel-tank to hold other live fish when they could be procured and thus set an example which will doubtless be followed by other progressive fishmen. His first big successful shipment consisted of 6,000 pounds of lake trout from Canada. The shipment was made in four wooden tanks, seven feet square and five feet deep, which were placed in an ordinary box-car. By mean of a kerosene-driven engine the water in the tanks was kept in constant circulation. Casualties in transit amounted to only 15%, and for these overcrowding and careless handling was thought to have been largely responsible. Dealers in New York plan to keep the fish alive and to deliver them to restaurants and hotels where they can be kept in glass tanks for selection by customers. Restaurants in need of fresh fish have only to send a truck with a barrel of water to the Fulton Market, provided, of course, that proper means are taken not to bruise the fish and to aerate the water."

The transportation of live fish is not as simple a matter as might be supposed, Mr. Richards warns us. Unless the shipper guards against death from rough handling, overcrowding, suffocation, and change of temperature most of his catch are likely to die before they reach their journey's end. The first problem, especially in the care of deep-sea fishes, is how to keep them alive until the fishing-boat can reach shore, sometimes a matter of two or three days. The generally accepted method of doing this is to provide a space built in the boat known as a "well," into which the water circulates freely. He proceeds:

"Fish that are to be kept alive should, of course, be handled accordingly. The hands should be wet before seizing them, and they should not be squeezed, bruised, or have their gills injured. If the gills are broken, the fish will bleed to death.

"Rough handling is often eliminated by simply doing no handling at all. Boats with their tanks aboard steam up to the big nets, cans are sunk beside the nets, and the fish are transferred without being touched by the hand. An ingenious method has sometimes been adopted to keep the fish from injuring themselves by beating against the edges of their cases. The insides of the containing vessels are covered with sponges fastened into wire netting and prest against the interior of the can. These sponges swell when wet and form a soft pad.

"The question of protecting the finny travelers from changes in temperature and from suffocation is not so easily answered. Numbers of devices have been adopted by various shippers to aerate the water. Sometimes air is blown in at intervals with an automobile tire pump, tho in this case care has to be taken not to pump in too much, as that is almost as fatal as too little. Another way is to dip some of the water out, at intervals, and allow it to drip back slowly, picking up air in its descent. Still another device, when the fish are in cans, is to screw on the top of each can a tin cap with an inner false bottom perforated with small holes. At any tip from the horizontal, water flows into the perforations and drips back in a shower, thus aerating itself. The most up-to-date method of all, however, for transporting live fish is that devised not long ago in Germany. It consists of a tank with oxygen tube attached, and so arranged that it will feed itself air in the proper proportions, thus doing away with the need for an attendant on the journey.

"It seems strange, at first thought, that whereas many kinds of meat are improved in taste by being allowed to hang for a certain length of time before they are cooked, such a treatment is sure ruination to the eating qualities of fish. These sea creatures begin to spoil almost the minute they are killed, and at the end of a period during which a piece of beef will simply have 'ripened,' a fish, killed at the same time, will become totally unfit for human consumption. This tendency of fish to spoil quickly after death is due largely to the fact that their body temperature, unlike that of mammals, is as cold as the medium in which they live instead of being many degrees warmer. Whereas, therefore, the death of land animals usually results in a lowering of body temperature, the death of fishes brings an increase of heat. This increase, together with the delicacy of the texture of the flesh and the large number of the bacteria in the air, to which the flesh is unaccustomed, causes them to spoil almost as soon as life is extinct, unless measures are taken to prevent it.

"However, even if all fish could be shipped alive, as soon as caught, to their destinations, the problem of how to preserve them would not yet be solved, since most of them are caught in abundance only at certain seasons of the year.

"To this problem there are two possible answers: raising fish in a restricted space, just as cattle are raised, or catching them and confining them alive until a more profitable season of the year. Both of these methods are already in operation in various parts of the country. Oyster-farming, of course, is too well known to need comment. There are also successful trout farms.

"A somewhat similar industry is carried on along the upper Mississippi. Here fish are caught in August, when plentiful, and kept alive in artificial lakes. They are fed on sprouted barley and corn, and later shipped in tank-cars to New York, Boston, Philadelphia, and Chicago. These and one or two of our other large cities have a way of always getting the best. Perhaps the time will come when smaller towns also, whose citizens are just as appreciative of good things, can buy their live fish in the market-place, no matter how far they are from the sound of the sea."

HOW TO TREAT A CAMERA

ELEMENTARY ADVICE TO THE NOVICE in photography, and especially to the young person who has just bought or received a camera and knows nothing of its use, is offered by a contributor to *Conquest* (London). The inevitable impulse, he says, on finding oneself in possession of a camera, is to "snap" everything and everybody within range, and this impulse leads to many disappointments—not to say estrangements, where portraiture is concerned. He goes on:

"It is assumed that the newcomer to photography has been able to open out the camera and to insert films or plates.

"The next move (weather permitting) is generally to a sunny corner of the garden, where a group of relatives stand facing the early morning sun. Owing to the low altitude of the sun, even at midday, in winter, the act of facing the sun is invariably accompanied by an unbecoming 'screwing up' of the features, added to which the negative is usually found to be under-exposed.

"Try this way instead. Find a corner not directly exposed to the sun's rays, and there place a seat or chairs for your subjects. If your camera has not a tripod with it, find a table or box to use as a stand during exposure. If the table is too low, pile books on it, or even stand a chair or stool on it. But it is very important that the whole arrangement should be firm and with no tendency to shake, and on no account *tilt* the camera to include subjects.

"Having arranged your group and found them nicely in the view-finder, warn them that you are going to take a 'time' exposure, but do not ask them to 'look pleasant' or you will have to wait till they settle down and begin all over again. So warn them, then gently—very gently—press the trigger or the release knob until you hear the shutter click. Then say quietly to yourself 'one—that's one'; and if it is a dull morning add 'two—that's two,' and even 'three—that's three.' Do not fear to give too long an exposure. You are far more likely to under-expose, with the result that everything white on or about your victims will appear as snow on your print, while the remainder of the print is as soot, with very little gradation."

Army marksmen are exhorted to release the trigger of their rifles by a "gentle squeezing motion," and this rule, the writer thinks, might very well be adopted by the camera user, particularly when taking snapshots with no tripod. He says:

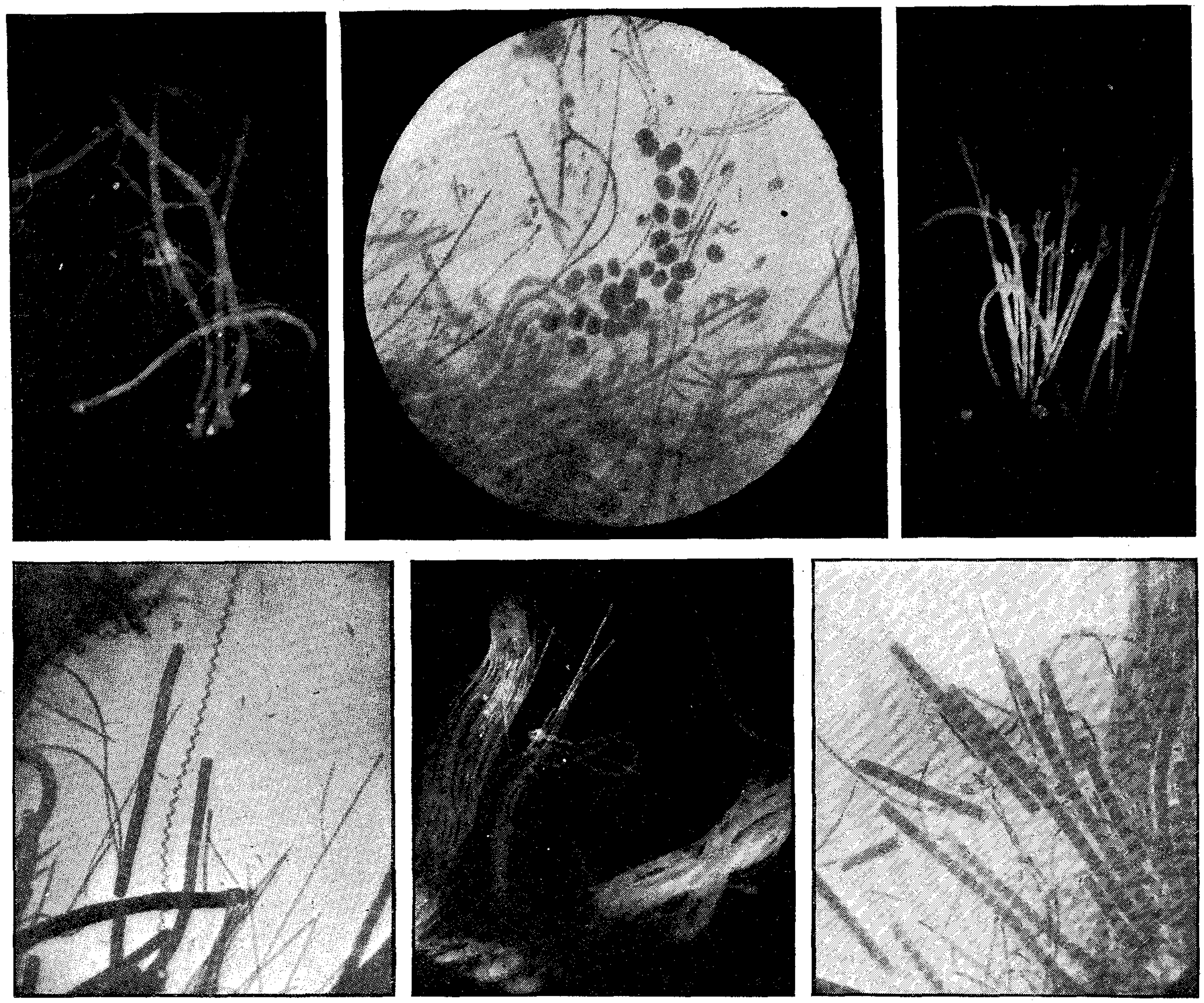
"The tendency of the novice is to endeavor to cut the exposure short by chopping the trigger down and then snapping the hand away, so that the trigger can come up in the quickest possible time. If you examine your camera, before it is loaded for preference, you will find that this action is founded on a fallacy. The instantaneous movement of your shutter is operated by the trigger in descending; you may hold the trigger down for half an hour without increasing the exposure by a thousandth of a second. If, therefore, your camera is fitted with a trigger, set your thumb above the trigger and your first or second finger below the camera and perform the 'gentle squeezing motion' alluded to above. The result of any violent movement in making the exposure will be to set the camera in motion—tho it may appear almost imperceptible—during exposure, and the result of that will be that your picture will be hopelessly blurred.

"You will probably prefer, wisely, to let your photographic dealer carry out the development of such a collection of photographs as you are likely to make during a family reunion, but a word may be added with regard to flashlight work, which can be quite easily and pleasantly carried out by a novice.

"Either magnesium ribbon or flashlight powder may be used, and in either case directions are usually given, with the materials, concerning the quantities and method of use.

"The camera should be set up on a convenient support, and the group or the subject found in the view-finder by means of whatever artificial lighting is in use in the room. The powder or ribbon is then prepared, and the shutter of the camera is *set open*. The reason for this is that the flash is instantaneous, and it would be impossible to open the shutter at the instant of illumination. Therefore the shutter is set open, and when every one is quite ready the flash is ignited. The shutter is then closed and the plate or film changed.

"Both powder and ribbon are quite safe to handle in the small quantities and in the manner prescribed by the makers, but it



MICROSCOPIC PLANTS PHOTOGRAPHED BY THEIR OWN LIGHT

These black-and-white prints of minute water plants, photographed by their own fluorescence, and used here by courtesy of Professor Lloyd, of McGill University, are said to give only the slightest hint of the beauty of the organisms as shown in the color photographs.

must be borne in mind that powder sets up a sheet of flame at the moment of ignition, and no attempt should be made to let off a flash near any piece of furniture or curtains, or, indeed, anything that is likely to be injured by such a flame.

"Possibly the safest way, and certainly one giving good effects, is to group your subjects round the fireside and to make the prescribed quantity of powder or ribbon into a loosely wrapt paper pellet and throw it, when all is ready, into the fire.

"Needless to say, care must be taken to screen the lens of the camera from the direct light of a flash. Where the camera is set up in an open room this is readily achieved by igniting the flash well to the side or in the rear of the camera (actually, the best lighting effects are obtained when the flash is at the side)."

PLANTS PHOTOGRAPHED BY THEIR OWN LIGHT—Color photographs of microscopic plants, taken by the light emitted by the plants themselves after stimulation by a strong beam of light, were shown before the American Association for the Advancement of Science recently by Prof. Francis E. Lloyd, of McGill University, Montreal. The photographs were the first ever taken by this method, which is expected to be of great value in studies of the purpose of pigments in living organisms. Said Professor Lloyd, as quoted in Science Service's *Daily Science News Bulletin* (Washington):

"Plants contain a considerable number of pigments which have the property of fluorescence, a property due to the ability of the pigment to change the wave-length of the blue-white part of the spectrum into the longer wave-lengths, green, orange, and red. In the case of green pigments, the result of this property is to produce red light even tho no red light is supplied. The attempt has often been made by various workers to see fluorescence in living microscopic plants by means of the microscope, making use of a special optical arrangement. The lack of success following these attempts led to the conclusion that this was not possible. Indeed, the only way in which fluorescence has been seen microscopically in the living organism is by means of a very special optical arrangement known as the fluorescence microscope, or one in which only ultra-violet light is permitted as an illuminant. Since the visibility is low, no structures can be seen, nor can high magnification be successfully used."

Professor Lloyd then described a method of his invention whereby the dark-field illuminator can be so adjusted as to project a strong beam of light upon microscopic organisms in such a way as to bring out a brilliant fluorescence and also reveal their structure. When viewed by this method microscopic plants were seen to glow in brilliant hues of red, orange, or yellow. Preparations of living plants were exhibited in which this was visible to the audience. Color photographs were also shown. "The importance of this discovery," said Professor Lloyd, "lies in the fact that it affords a new method of studying in plants the pigments which are connected with the process of photosynthesis, or the building up of tissue from the carbon, hydrogen, and oxygen of air and water through the action of light. Evidence is increasing that other pigments beside the green chlorophyl are of importance in this way. Already structural relations have been demonstrated which were previously not understood."

LETTERS AND ART

LITERATURE DRAMA MUSIC FINE-ARTS EDUCATION CULTURE

READERS IN THE MERCHANT MARINE

NO DAILY NEWSPAPER and no magazine stand confronts the man who goes to sea in the merchant marine. There are hours that might hang heavy if all are not given to spinning yarns, and probably there are fewer yarn-spinners to-day, anyway, than in times past. The American Merchant Marine Library Association looks to it that these idle hours are filled with reading, and that the matter is at hand for the seaman so inclined. In all walks of life men of to-day read more, and seamen are no exception. The Association packed up two hundred and fifty new cases of books in the last half of last year, besides repacking many cases and making many exchanges. Seamen read about the life of the sea, and no doubt Conrad, Jack London and Melville have no keener critics. If one ship put in a request for Gilbert Parker, Bindloss, Wright, Kipling and London, not to mention Ibáñez and Hall Caine, three members of the crew of another ship asked for works on politics, a Life of Napoleon, Lincoln's speeches, Civics, Longfellow's poems, and Napoleon's Diary. "Babbitt," "Main Street," and Mrs. Atherton's "Black Oxen" have also gone into the shelves on certain ships, showing that seamen like to keep abreast of the times. In a Boston *Transcript* article on the subject we find an even greater variety of subjects among the requests:

A READING PARTY IN THE FORECASTLE

Conrad, Jack London and Melville are read in off hours by the seamen of our merchant marine, as well as Dickens, Thackeray, Sinclair Lewis and Mark Twain.

> "A recent request from an oil-spattered engineer in the South American trade called for an arithmetic, an algebra, and a geometry. Another was for a copy of Keats. Another, Nietzsche, Knut Hamsun and Ibsen, Plutarch's 'Lives', 'Simon Called Peter,' 'English for Foreigners.' These, after a voyage of weeks and weeks and night-watches, when the lookout has time to think as his ship moves on in space,
>
> "The ship's librarian, be he mess-boy, 'chips,' radio officer, mate or skipper, is held responsible for the books consigned on the outward voyage. His, of course, the blame if a book proves a 'dud,' and from him one learns that the A. B. of to-day is not particularly interested in 'love' stories, but wants 'man fiction.'
>
> "Practically two-thirds of the volumes in all the sea-chests are fiction—'entertaining' and 'worthwhile'—and the remainder of the case of eighty volumes is made up of less imaginative works on the Diesel engine, Knight's 'Seamanship,' mathematical books, electricity, refrigeration, and modern editions in history, biography and travel. The list of eighty is varied in the case of coastwise coal-ships and sugar-boats with smaller crews. The same holds for schooners and barks making shorter runs.
>
> "Some of the men turn in lists of new books culled from literary reviews. But Dickens, Thackeray, Scott, Hugo, Dumas, Sienkiewicz, Tolstoi, and the later authors, Kipling, Stevenson and Mark Twain, lead the requests. The opportunity for discussion and argument about old favorites seems to keep these to the fore. The older men and the officers are still devotees of Dickens, Scott, Dumas and Hugo."

In a recent article in the New York *Tribune*, Mr. P. L. Speer shows us that the sea is used, in a sense, as a training-school for a post-graduate of life. One sea captain is interested in agriculture and owns some land in the West:

> "The little library of twenty-one volumes which Captain Boase had chosen included such books as Gillette's 'Grubbing and Clearing,' Bailey's 'Pruning Manual' and 'Principles of Agriculture,' Phillips's 'Beekeeping,' Warren's 'Farm Management,' and Putnam's 'Gasoline Engines on the Farm.' It would probably be reading matter enough for the round trip, and perhaps for a second voyage to the Pacific Coast. His vessel is engaged in bringing canned fruit here from California. It seems that he is not the only seaman with an agricultural bent, either.
>
> "These old sea captains are always planning to take up farming when they retire. One of them is going to have a poultry farm. He took all the books he could get on poultry-raising, but he isn't satisfied with reading and waiting. He has everybody in the crew interested in the chicken business, and they have begun right on the ship. They have built coops and poultry yards there, and they have a lot of rivalry as to who can grow the best layers."

Quite another type of reader is found in the third mate of another vessel. "An educated damn fool" is what the captain saw in him, but the custodian of books found him quite a different sort of character:

"I spent a very interesting hour talking with the mate and found him to be an exceptional character—an American educated abroad, A. B. degree at the age of eighteen, speaks and reads French and Spanish, spent three years in the French foreign legion during the war, a six-foot, nervous, conceited blond with waxed mustache, a rum hound, a writer of short stories (some of which he claimed to have been published in *Harpers, Adventure* and the *Red Book*), a free-thinker, but above all, a book-worm. We discust books, religion, morality among seamen, hoodoo priests of the West Indies and Africa, and back again to books. What did I think of McFee, and had I read 'Command'? Could I get him some Conrad? Is Wells's 'Outline' really good?—represent a few of the questions he fired at me, and I came away with three pages of my note-book covered with books which he would like. They ranged all the way from 'Modern Psychic Phenomena,' Carrington, and 'History of Philosophy' by Turner, to Anatole France and Ibáñez in French and Spanish. Altogether, I found twenty books for him."

This book service for the merchant marine was organized in 1921, having inherited the rather worn-out stock of the American Library Association used during the war. The Government was taking care of the Navy, but up to then no organization existed for the merchant marine. When the recent drive was on for books to be donated to the service, Marion Storm wrote in the New York *Evening Post:*

"In every forecastle they want books desperately. They need them and they ought to have them. Books are the only thing that can make up to the sailor for the ordinary pleasures and opportunities that he must put aside. They give him a future.

"They take the dreariness out of an off-watch with nothing to do—not much, even, to talk about. With a good little library aboard, the voyage from New York to Australia becomes a chance to learn, instead of a waste of monotonous days and empty seas. Not a port of call for thirty-five days; not another ship sighted, perhaps out of news communication by radio, because of the static in those regions; hours of off-duty ahead; sleep impossible—and then imagine pulling out from a secret spot in your bunk the book that you have wanted to get hold of for years!

"They need books on the oil-tankers, making their six-week trips between Bayonne and Los Angeles. They need them on the coal-carriers that often are in port no more than eighteen hours—'especially,' added Carl W. Shattuck, director of the association, 'when all the officers are old captains, expecting to retire soon to a patch of land down East and raise chickens. Of course, the demand for books on poultry-farming is more than we can meet.'

"If you have such a work to spare, hurry it to the Association or to the Public Library, whence it can put direct to sea. If you have a library of your own, let your imagination picture a deep-water ship without one, and then divide up. Sailors read for fun, but also for education, for advancement. They are very eager for technical books. They eat up such things as trigonometries, works on navigation, travel volumes, text-books of electricity, and always agriculture. You see, the man in the forecastle wants to prepare himself to be an officer, then a captain, and the officers and captains want to prepare themselves to retire pleasurably and securely. More than most college students, seamen want to learn."

One thing about this service Miss Storm finds to be both "delightful and surprizing." It is this:

"There's not one shred of red tape! Sailors ask for books and get them. The books return badly worn, but they return. Rarely does the association lose a volume. The men appreciate the service, so they do not permit it to be abused. On one ship where the officers declined to take the responsibility of applying for a library, the crew asked for one themselves, with the promise to 'guard it day and night.'

"The 'libraries' are neat green boxes that hold eighty-two volumes, differing from one another as much as possible. This selection may be brought back to the same port or exchanged at any other port where the association has headquarters. Besides the busy national quarters in New York, the Ammla has active branches at San Francisco and Philadelphia, while they do a good deal of work at Portland, Oregon, through the Public Library there. A few ships are served at Baltimore.

"Los Angeles and New Orleans are begging for branches of the association; Galveston and Seattle, too. In Boston the dispatch office is in the Public Library. One of the first to be established was the 'night and day' office for the Great Lakes ships at Sault Ste. Marie. Here when the vessels are going through the locks, which takes ten minutes, the book-hungry boys leap ashore, seize their library from the ready dispatch agent, and jump back to the deck with it. From May to December about 100 ships go through the locks every twenty-four hours."

FRANKLIN AS A SONG-WRITER

FRANKLIN WAS MANY-SIDED, but his talents as a song-writer have been long obscured. This year, however, his birthday anniversary, January 17, and Thrift Week following, brought him out in various public functions. Lyrics written by him have been set to music selected by Carl Engel, chief of the Music Division, Library of Congress, from old Scotch tunes and others of which Franklin was particularly fond. Some facts relative to Franklin's connection with music are gathered up by *The Musical Courier*, not least of which is the tribute offered by the Music Industries Chamber of Commerce reading as follows:

"To Franklin—a leader in the musical trend of his time, Music-Writer, Performer, and Inventor of the Armonica (Glassy chord)—the Music Industries are proud to do homage."

Extensive research was found necessary to gather up the evidences of Franklin's relation to musical art. The New York Public Library, Library of Congress, University of Pennsylvania Library, American Philosophical Society Library, Harvard Library and Pennsylvania Historical Society Library were searched, and—

"The complete words of three songs were found: 'My Plain Country Joan,' eight verses in honor of his wife; four verses and chorus of 'Fair Venus Calls,' a drinking song written and sung by Franklin at the Junto club-rooms, and 'The Mother Country,' six verses in genial protest against the methods used by England to enforce obedience in the Colonies. The latter was furnished by William O. Miller, Comptroller of the University of Pennsylvania. Its words are as follows:

We have an old mother that peevish is grown;
She snubs us like children that scarce walk alone,
She forgets we're grown up, and have sense of our own;
    Which nobody can deny, deny,
    Which nobody can deny.

If we don't obey orders, whatever the case,
She frowns and she chides, and she loses all pati-
Ence, and sometimes she hits us a slap in the face;
    Which nobody can deny, deny,
    Which nobody can deny.

Her orders so odd are, we often suspect
That age has impaired her sound intellect;
But still an old mother should have all respect;
    Which nobody can deny, deny,
    Which nobody can deny.

Let's bear with her humors as long as we can;
But why should we bear the abuse of her man?
When servants make mischief, they earn the rattan,
    Which nobody can deny, deny,
    Which nobody can deny.

Know, too, ye bad neighbors, who aim to divide
The sons from the mother, that still she's our pride;
And if we attack her, we're all on her side;
    Which nobody can deny, deny,
    Which nobody can deny.

We'll join in her law suits, to baffle all those
Who, to get what she has, will be often her foes;
For we know it must all be our own, when she goes,
    Which nobody can deny, deny,
    Which nobody can deny.

"The song by Benjamin Franklin, 'My Plain Country Joan,' in praise of his wife, was said to have been written overnight in reply to a jest made at a convivial gathering, that married men should not be allowed to sing the praises of poets' mistresses.

"The text is furnished by the Library of Congress, from Parton's 'Life and Times of Benjamin Franklin.' Parton gives a reference to a domestic narrative of the life of Samuel Bard, by John M'Vickar, New York, 1882. We read here, page 18, that 'Dr. Bard received the following song from Dr. Franklin':

Of your Chloes and Phyllises poets may prate,
I sing of my dear country Joan;
These twelve years my wife, still the joy of my life,
Blest day that I made her my own!

Not a word of her face, her shape, or her hair,
Or of flames, or of darts, you shall hear;
I beauty admire, but 'tis virtue I prize,
That fades not in seventy year.

Am I loaded with care, she takes off a large share,
That the burden ne'er makes me to reel;
Does good fortune arrive, the joy of my wife,
Quite doubles the pleasure I feel.

She defends my good name, e'en where I'm to blame,
Friend as firm as to man e'er was given;
Her compassionate breast feels for all the distrest,
Which draws down more blessings from Heaven.

In peace and good order my household she guides,
Right careful to save what I gain;
And cheerfully spends and smiles on the friends,
I've the pleasure to entertain.

In health a companion delightful and dear,
Still easy, engaging, and free;
In sickness no worse than the carefullest nurse,
As tender as tender can be.

Some faults have we all, and so has my Joan,
But then they're exceedingly small;
And now I've grown us'd to them, so like my own,
That I scarcely perceive them at all.

Were the fairest young princess, with millions in purse
To be had in exchange for my own;
She could not make a better wife, might make a worse,
So I'll stick to my dearest old Joan.

WASTED AMERICAN SINGERS—A little more neglected this year than ever, is the plaint of the American singer. It is a plaint to be heard in London also, where the glamor of a foreign name seems also to overbear that of the native born. With us, so says the New York *Herald*, singers "complain that in the schedules of the musical season they are compelled to take at the best second place." And even second-best places have plenty of foreign competition. Where do our own singers stand?

"They are indeed fortunate if they rank so high in the preferences of the public. They quite openly remonstrate against the preference shown for their rivals of foreign birth and above all of foreign reputation.

"Judging by their openly exprest discontent, the American singers seem to have grounds for feeling slighted. They appear in serried ranks on the platforms of the concert halls and they are said by the experts to hold their own in the exhibition of natural gifts and the cultivation of them. Yet opportunities to employ these advantages profitably and in the way that every professional musician seeks to are said to be scarcer this year than they ever were. In varying forms the discouragement to native vocalists takes the form of an injunction to make a reputation and then return.

"When the preference for reputations already earned is so strong, and the unwillingness to take a chance on merit without the vogue of an established name is so decided as to make it all but impossible for the unknown artist to get a hearing, the task of building up renown is no light one.

"European singers flock to this country in larger numbers than ever. In spite of the length of time that the war has been over, evidently no means of employing their talents profitably at home has been created. Then, whatever the foreign artist may earn here, the rate of exchange is sure to make the undertaking worth while.

"So the American singers cultivate their talents, pay for their introductory concerts and await the results of success which most of them prove worthy of. The wait, however, is said to be long. In the world of fashion and art there is little place for the unknown. There are plenty of those of reputation to fill the limited number of engagements. So there may be some grounds for the feeling that the American singer does not receive patriotic encouragement from the people."

OUR LOSS FRANCE'S GAIN IN THE ARGENTINE

FRIENDLY GESTURES BETWEEN THE SCHOLARS of the Argentine and of the United States were exchanged at a formal ceremony at Columbia University in December. They marked the recognition on both sides of the need of sympathetic cooperation. "The faculty of economic sciences of the National University of Buenos Aires," said the address from our South American neighbors, quoted in the New York *Sun and Globe*, "sends to Columbia University and to the other universities of your great nation a message of intellectual fraternity which shall be the expression of common aims arising from their inhabiting the same continent, subject to the same system of democratic institutions and of similar ideals. Let the executive authorities, the professors, and the students of the United States receive the affectionate greetings of their Argentine colleagues of the faculty." President Butler made a fitting reply. Europe has seemed so much nearer us than South America that our eyes have been long turned away from the people of the Southern continent. Our opportunities have been missed from the beginning; and this is shown by Ricardo Rojas, dean of the Faculty of Philosophy and of Letters of the same university, who writes in the Paris *Figaro*. Spain, he says, was Argentina's only teacher during the three centuries of their colonial history. "But the war of South American Independence, which was also by way of being a real social revolution, broke the ancient bonds and Argentinian society soon found its way open to the world currents of liberalism in matters which concerned national economy and education." It was from this period that French influence on Argentinian thought began to be felt. We read on:

"If we examine the work of Moreno and that of Monteagudo, the first doctrinaires of our revolution, we meet constantly the names of Montesquieu and Rousseau, whose beliefs also influenced the debates of our revolutionary Assemblies.

"The generation which followed that of 1810 and which was the organizing force of our democracy—with Echeverray and Sarmiento, who had lived in France—emphasized even more categorically French influence by abolishing the Spanish models and by enforcing the excellence of the French system in the field of letters and politics.

"Then came the generation of 1880, which corresponded to the epoch of our laborious cosmopolitism, and in the midst of our economic development in which Italy and England collaborated, the predominance of France in the realm of intellect was maintained.

"When it was a question of republican idealism, and even of the more advanced forms of social democracy such as were personified in Jaures, or of esthetic emotion, exprest by the works of Verlaine, Manet, Rodin, or of Debussy, French influence was always visible in shaping Argentinian thought. We can also distinguish its traces in the discussions of Parliament, in the press, in the schools, in writings, in science, in art and even in the most subtle forms of conversation and fashions."

Too busy with our own affairs, we were not ready to join hands, and the psychological moment passed. Mr. Rojas shows how France was the friend in need:

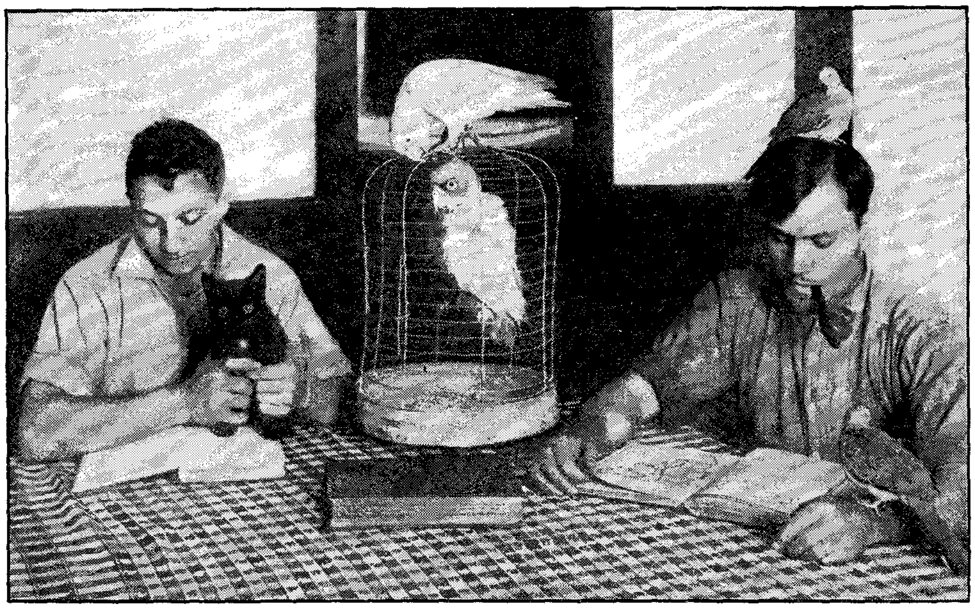
"As far as we are concerned, it is enough to say that we were a new country without any traditions of our own. The War of Independence had given birth to a hatred for Spain and the old aversion of the Creole for his Spanish master was increased by a civic propaganda against Spanish culture. The civil war for the organization of democracy ended up by ruining Spanish colonial traditions. We needed to construct a new house to lodge the new spirit and thus we spontaneously leaned toward the French model on account of our similarities in temperament and ideals. . . .

"The heroic influence of the Revolution, which inspired the epopee of Napoleon and the stupendous lyrical work of Hugo, has perpetuated itself in thousands of literary and artistic works which have fascinated in their time the ingenuous emotions of Latin America. Whether it is due to our close affinities of race, or because of our similar ideals, or because of the merit of the France which created it, the Argentinians—men and women, artists and thinkers—had French teachers.

"Moreover, the other actual leaders of civilization could not then extend their intellectual influence to us. Italy was not yet a nation. She appeared to be suffering from the same decadence as Spain. She enjoyed no international prestige. The other nations were far too far from us, as a result of their different languages, or on account of their commercial relations, or because of the very nature of their culture. Such was the case, for instance, of Great Britain, who was content with her financial expansion. For their part, Germany and the United States were occupied with their own internal organization. Thus, France had no rival on the virgin soil of Argentinian culture.

"Since our emancipation it is rare indeed that one meets a cultured Argentinian who does not speak French, or who has not traveled in France. It is there that our governing authorities—men like Rivadavia and Pelligrini; our educators—like Echeverray and Sarmiento; or men of letters—like Cane and Garcia Merou—passed part of their apprenticeship, attracted equally by the charm of the mode of life and by their enthusiasm for learning.

"In the present generation this rule applies practically to all, without exception, even to artists and men of the world."



COMPANIONS OF THE LITERARY HOUR

The six weeks' trip for oil-tanker between Bayonne and Los Angeles furnishes many hours to be filled in with reading. Hence the valuable service of the American Merchant Marine Library Association.

Now, however, the situation has changed greatly:

"The Argentinian consciousness has taken shape and aspires to create an autonomous culture, which is to be the expression of its own personality. Spain, for her part, favored by her present work and by a common language, is giving signs of a real renaissance and is making a genuine effort to regain the Spanish-American regard. Italy has come out of the war with a new vigor and with increased prestige. Russia is attracting the attention of the world through her stupendous revolution. Germany, despite her military and economic disasters, is endeavoring to preserve intact her organizing ability and her culture and is attempting to find a new field for expansion. Great Britain is adapting her victorious energies to new realities. The United States, finally awake to its own strength, aspires to Pan-American hegemony and is casting a jealous glance beyond the two oceans. In view of this new situation, France's position with regard to America will be less secure during the twentieth than it was during the past century. She will encounter more difficulties in exercising her moral influence beyond her own frontiers.

"I consider it to be my duty as a friend to tell her so. A friend, who has shown himself to be such during the darkest days of the late war, should have the right to say what he believes to be the truth.

"Above all France must realize in her relations with us that the national Argentinian consciousness has been awakened and that it is reacting against its virginal ingenuousness, its youthful eagerness and the cosmopolitan sensuality of former years. Our political autonomy claims that it rests to-day upon a spiritual one, which is seeking to express itself in philosophy and art. We maintain our respect for ancient civilizations, but we no longer wish to have an exclusive foreign model or master. We claim to be capable of finding by ourselves, by our own powers of discernment, that which can favor our intellectual development. Thanks to one hundred years of education that was principally French in character, thanks to the five universities and to the numerous institutes of scientific investigation, we have been able to produce a select body of men who are well informed of conditions in their own country and of conditions abroad—a body which is endowed with a fine critical faculty, not altogether devoid of irony.

"In the second place, the fact that the Argentine is a country of immigrants must be taken into consideration. This fact has distinguished us from our other sister Republics without making us comparable to the United States, from whom we are, and are glad to be, very different. As a result, France, in order to come to an understanding with us, must now form a just estimate of our national ideals, without applying to us her conceptions or preconceptions of the commercial, violent Yankee, nor her preconceptions of the South American of the tropics."

WHISTLER DEBARRED FROM THE LOUVRE

AN EXCUSE THAT might seem plausible to many—not including Whistler—has been given by the French to account for their broken promise to hang his "Arrangement in Gray and Black," better known as the "Portrait of His Mother," in the Louvre. It would be lonesome there without any of his contemporary compatriots, they argue, therefore it should wait, tho it has served the usual term of its novitiate in the Luxembourg. The irony of this, as Mr. Wilbur Forrest points out in the New York *Tribune*, is that "Whistler despised most of the Anglo-American art of his day, and his satisfaction was exprest frankly when the French Government purchased the portrait of his mother, as he believed it was inevitably destined for the Louvre." Mr. Forrest writes:

"Whistler died two decades ago, signally honored by France alone, and content to believe that some day his painting would be the first among American works of art to pass the portals of the famous Louvre.

"But to-day the national museum still is devoid of the product of the North American continent, and it is probable several more decades will pass before the 'Arrangement in Gray and Black' will grace the great stone building on the banks of the Seine, with its Rembrandts and Rubenses, its Da Vincis and Michael Angelos, its Davids and Titians, its Millets, and other master works.

"Whistler's masterpice recently has been transferred from the Luxembourg to one of the smaller museums, the Jeu de Paume, in the Tuileries Gardens. Here it hangs surrounded by works of Americans, all now living—Mary Cassatt, Walter Gay, Cecilia Beaux and Alexander Harrison Wells. John Singer Sargent's 'Carmencita' also is there.

"The French Government respects the opinion of its great connoisseurs, who have handed down the opinion that Whistler's painting of his mother is not ready for the Louvre. The verdict is purely artistic. Why should a single American canvas go to the Louvre and hang there in isolation without an advantageous exhibition, they inquire. It is better off where it is, surrounded by contemporary American art and the work of the modern school of all nations."

Writing to *The Tribune*, Mr. Pennell, who is the biographer of Whistler, thinks the action of the French would have broken Whistler's heart.

RELIGION-AND-SOCIAL-SERVICE

CANINE DESTINATION OF THE YOUNG FOLKS DOUBTED

WHAT WITH JEZEBELS and sons of Belial running riot on the college campuses, and materialists sitting in the professorial chairs, the youth of to-day is going to the dogs and is destined for a tragic and untimely end, according to caustic criticisms launched at the lot in recent pronouncements. Some of the reports are shocking enough, and there is genuine occasion for despair if they are generally true. But youth retorts that it is not the younger but the older generation which threw the monkey-wrench into the world's machinery and set it awry, and the younger people are not without evidence to prove that the world may safely be entrusted to their care. Thus we are presented with two pictures which, if nothing else, are interesting contrasts in color.

International Newsreel photograph

"LICENTIOUS AMAZONS"

This is Dr. Charles J. Smith's characterization of a certain modern type of girl now invading society.

Eve is at it again, but with considerably more art and means at her command than she originally possest, thinks Dr. Charles J. Smith, president of Roanoke College, at Salem, Virginia. Speaking before the National Lutheran Educational Conference in New York recently, Dr. Smith asserted that social wrongdoing is not now confined to any class or place, and that he has personal knowledge of its existence in theological seminaries. He gives particular attention to a certain type of young woman. As he is quoted in press reports, he declares that "in every age some women drank liquor; a few even enjoyed a smoke; many of them threw away their honor; but the world has never known the turning loose of such an army of hard-drinking, cigaret-puffing, licentious Amazons as walk our streets and invade our campuses to-day." He tells us that there are three things in college social life that cause most trouble—drinking, dancing, and social impurity—and asks what can be done "when the daughters of the so-called 'best people' come out attired scantily in clothing, but abundantly in paint, with a bottle of liquor not on the hip but in the hand-bag; dancing as voluptuously as possible in order to be attractive and appear popular; calling for frequent intermissions to give them opportunity to quench their thirst from the bottle; and then interspersing this with violent 'petting parties' in the luxurious retreat of a big limousine."

In a subsequent letter to the New York *Times*, Dr. Smith says he was simply illustrating a new type of American woman, and was not referring to college women or to the youth of any one section of the country. The indictment, he says, "was not of youth, but of the lower moral level upon which our present-day American life is being lived." The sort of behavior described by Dr. Smith is often attributed to materialistic teaching, and the college is indicated as a *particeps criminis*. *The Presbyterian*, for instance, declares it to be generally conceded that unbelief has pervaded the educational institutions of our times. This pervasion is attributed to the influence of non-Christian educational funds and to the "super-emphasis put upon things in contrast to men." The ambition of the professors in the larger colleges, we are told, is "to promulgate some speculative theory, to make some physical discovery, or to invent some new machine. Comparatively little pressure is put upon the humanities, high literary attainment, or Christian evangelistic work." To the destruction of faith in God and accountability in man—

> "Material sciences, materialistic psychology, and materialistic philosophy occupy the leading and permanent places in the work and life of the larger and higher institutions of learning to-day. Sleepy, maundering solons are stuffing the young minds with this false philosophy and science, falsely so-called, as the pioneers once stuffed their live turkeys for Christmas killing. . . .
>
> "The Church itself has been attacked by this same unbelief. This must be overcome, and in the new power of faith from heaven the Church must arouse, purging and Christianizing the colleges and thus save her youth. The pain and anguish which devout parents have suffered through the spiritual and moral breakdown of their sons and daughters at college, through the destructive teachings of modernistic professors, is one of the dark chapters in present-day church and school life. The Church must arouse to this evil, and here, as elsewhere, demand faith and refuse bluffs."

This is one picture, and it is a grim presentation. But does it really reflect the spirit of the age? Turning to that part of the portraiture rendered by Dr. Smith, *The Reformed Church Messenger* is inclined to think that it is unduly pessimistic, and it would hesitate to believe the accusations without "more conclusive evidence." But, we are told, "it is a matter of no little seriousness when those in authority in our colleges speak and write so hopelessly about the young men and women who are attending their institutions." As this journal sees it, however,

> "Changed social customs have brought about new forms of indulgence and so-called pleasure-seeking. But it would require a great deal more proof than we have so far seen to persuade us that essentially the college students of to-day are morally inferior to those of a generation ago. It is more to the point to combat the serious tendencies of our own time, just as the religious leaders of former days combated the crimson crimes of their own generation. It is more wholesome and more inspiring, also, to put the emphasis upon the fine qualities of mind and heart which are being manifested in our educational circles, and the higher requirements which the young men and women of to-day are setting for themselves—requirements which in many respects far exceed the standards of former days. It is by such a constructive policy that we believe far more will be accomplished to deepen the religious life of our college students."

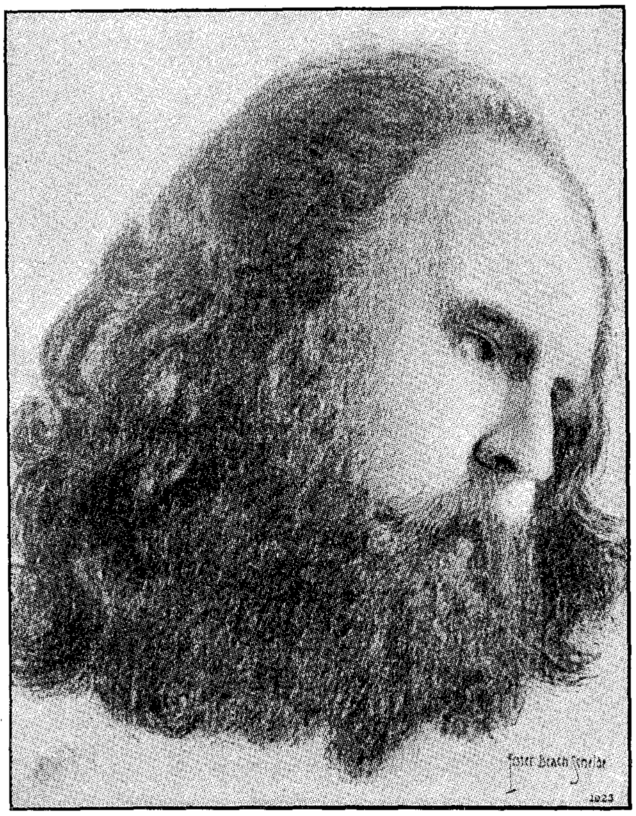
It is already deepening, thinks *The United Presbyterian*, which indulges in some comparisons rather odious to preceding generations:

> "Statistics from 80 State institutions in 1921 show that out of a total enrolment of 152,461 students, 130,486 had religious affiliations, while 21,975 made no statement regarding their religious life. This is very encouraging when compared with our early history, when even tho the colleges were Church

> institutions, practically all the students were outside the Church. In Princeton from 1778 to 1782 there was but one professor of religion. At Bowdoin College in 1807 there was only one Christian. At Yale for four years there was but one, and but four or five in other years about the beginning of the century. Many of the students assumed the names of leading infidels and atheists. Often every student was a profest infidel, or at least outside of the Church. Bishop Meade, of Virginia, said in 1811 that William and Mary College was a hotbed of French infidelity, and that for many years in every educated young man whom he met he expected to find an infidel."

Convincing evidence of their desire for a better world comes from students themselves, who ingenuously put the responsibility for its present condition on their elders. The Student Fellowship for Christian Life Service recently adopted a form of commitment for presentation to the college students of America, which *The Christian Century* says leaves little point in continued talking about the superficiality or the godlessness of the student of to-day. The commitment, as we quote it from this journal, runs:

> "I recognize the domination of pagan principles and motives in present-day business relationships, especially as shown in the flagrant disregard for human values in industry, the wide-spread denial of brotherhood between the white and colored races, and the devastation of the greatest values in life by war. I am confronted with the need for men and women with the spirit of Christ who will, at whatever cost, strive to make the principles of love and service effective in all these relationships throughout the world. I can not do less than give my life to this task, and I solemnly covenant with God that I will earnestly seek until I find where I can be most effectively used by Him. It is my purpose, with God's help, to stand for the supremacy of human values above all other values in life; to make the principles of love and service, as exemplified in the life, the teaching and the sacrifice of Jesus Christ, the dominating motive of my life, with the full realization that this commitment may involve me in personal sacrifice, social ostracism, and financial hardship."



Courtesy of "The Christian Work" (New York)

THE "CHRISTUS" OF OBERAMMERGAU

Tho he is supposed to resemble Christ, none turned the head to look at Anton Lang when he walked down Fifth Avenue.

"CHRISTUS" UNRECOGNIZED.—Fifth Avenue failed to recognize Anton Lang, the Christus of the Passion Play, when, recently, he walked down that famous thoroughfare. Fifth Avenue has failed to recognize other celebrities who have strolled its length. But the Oberammergau villager was somewhat shocked, we are told—not at all from personal vanity—that a man who is supposed to bear some physical resemblance to Christ should pass down the street unnoticed of the crowds. This may indeed be taken as the basis of a certain unfavorable comment on the manners and conscience of the metropolitan masses, says the Boston *Evening Transcript*. "It may suggest that if Christ himself were to come to New York—or even to Boston—he would be passed by with indifference by the man-on-the-street, just as His words and His example are commonly disregarded in the lives and conduct of the people." But there is, we are told, another side to the matter:

> "The present is not a generation that is in quest of incarnations. The idea that infiltrates men's souls, if indeed it achieves such an effect, is the spiritual idea. There is no particular reason why we should run after physical resemblances, especially when they are cultivated. We are reminded, by the failure of the New York crowd to recognize such a cultivated resemblance, of the two men in the old story who went up to the altar to pray. One of them strode boldly, and stood up close, and made something of a scene of his adoration. The other did not look at the altar at all, but lowered his eyes to the ground, and fell on his knees at some distance. But his was the prayer that was answered.
>
> "It is not too late for Christ to come to New York or to Boston, but the chances are that if there is a saving recognition of Him, it will be in men's hearts rather than in their stare."

TINY TENEMENT TOILERS

WE HAVE TAKEN it for granted that it was no longer possible that three-year-old babies should be forced to toil, that eight-year-old children should be so weary from their tasks at home as to fall asleep in school, that not infrequently tired and broken youth should be driven with the lash to its tasks. But these conditions have not disappeared; there are still some children who have never known childhood. Some as young as three are put to work on artificial flowers, said Margaret A. McGroarty, a visiting teacher in the Italian section of Harlem, before the New York State Child Welfare Commission at a recent public hearing by that body. In the "forsaken spot," as she termed this section, the visiting teacher said that with their tiny fingers the children apply paste to the bowl of the flower so that the mother or older sister may apply the petals. According to her testimony, as it appears in press reports,

> "The wages are deplorable. Crocheted dresses which sell for $49.50, are finished for $1. Conditions in East Harlem are simply appalling. Personal articles of apparel are made in homes where disease is prevalent. The children come home from school, don't wash their hands, but go right to work during the noon intermission, and eat when they can. I have seen children embroider the clocks on silk stockings sold in our high-grade stores. They make artificial flowers, babies' caps and boots. For June roses they get 20 cents a gross. For the clocks on stockings they are paid at the rate of $3.50 to $4.50 for a dozen pairs. It is no wonder the children have to wear glasses."

Wherever there is home work to do, said another witness, Dorothy Knothe, "the children do it. You wouldn't believe," she went on, "that a boy of eight could embroider, but I have seen many of them doing embroidery work. Sometimes the children are beaten and forced to work. Usually it is the greed of the parent that puts the children at work." Mary A. Frasca, director of the Mulberry Community House, said that in a survey of 508 families in the Mulberry Bend section it was found that home work was being done in 108 cases. She recited that children were compelled to carry large bundles of garments from factory to home and back, and she told of the case of a woman engaged in "finishing" trousers who worked four to five hours a day and earned $5 a week. Another witness, Mrs. Jean Herr, of the National Child Labor Commission, said that she found a child of two years employed in pulling petals apart for the manufacture of artificial flowers, and she asserted that she knew of more than a score of cases of children under four who do home work in tenements.

The hearing at which these conditions were exposed was to determine, we are told, whether changes should be made in the laws relating to manufacture in tenements. Jacob D. Young, representing the Associated Home Industries, protested against a law to abolish home work, and Alexander Bell, inspector for the State Labor Department, is quoted as saying that only a few children are forced to work. However, nearly all the witnesses, we are told, favored the abolition of home manufacturing, on the ground that employers who depend on tenement dwellers are incompetent and engaged in "beggar industries."

No boy or girl under fourteen years of age may work in store or factory, the New York *Evening Post* reminds us; but, on the other hand, we are told, four-fifths of the boys and girls working in tenement houses are under fourteen, and a third of them are under ten. This condition of affairs, says *The Evening Post*, should be ended. "Those who have been closest to the problem have been driven to the conclusion that the only solution is prohibition of this kind of employment. For the moment it may help the family in supporting itself, but in the long run it only weakens that ability and throws the members of the family upon the community." "There should be no place for the toil of baby fingers in modern industry," declares the Boston *Transcript*. In truth, asserts the New York *World*, conditions are better than they used to be, but "there should be no families so desperate for pennies that they are willing to accept the blood-money of youth."

THE CHURCH'S DUTY TO COMBAT DISEASE

IT IS NOT THE FUNCTION of the Church to apply its means of restoration to no higher end than the recovery of bodily health, reports the Church of England Committee on Spiritual Healing, and no "sick person must look to a clergyman to do what is a physician's or surgeon's work to do." However, it is not intended to convey that the clergyman has no part to play in healing, for the committee recognizes the duty of the Church to combat disease, and declares that it has a certain field in which it can act properly and advantageously.

The place and value of spiritual healing have been studied for three years by the committee, which was appointed by the Archbishop of Canterbury at the end of the Lambeth Conference in 1920, when it was decided that the Anglican Church "ought to take more account of the recent growth of the knowledge about the power of spirit over the mind and body." The Bishop of Oxford was appointed chairman of the committee, and its other members include the Bishops of St. Albans and Liverpool, and several well-known physicians and members of the clergy. They heard evidence on behalf of healing by faith, the laying on of hands, and the blessing of the sick, and considered the relation of these practises to the work and practises of the Anglican Church. The report, as it is summarized in the New York press, recommends, in effect, that methods hitherto confined to the Church of Christ, Scientist, or to psychoanalysts, should be established as part of the Anglican practise, with this distinction, that, while the majority of the faith-healing cults disdain the medical profession, the Church of England committee is fully mindful of medical science, and proposes that the direct power of moral and spiritual suggestion be allied with scientific knowledge. No separate or distinct ministry of healing is planned, nor is licensing of individual healers or official recognition of healing societies recommended. As the report is summarized in dispatches cabled from London, its general tenor may be found in this recommendation:

> "The Church must sanction methods of religious treatment of bodily disease, but in doing so must give full weight to the scientific discoveries of those who investigate the interrelation of spirit, mind and body."

While no consideration is made for those who desire the Church's aid merely for physical recovery, the committee declares that "there is considerable evidence that those who definitely apply truths of Christianity to patients suffering in mind and body have obtained remarkable results in many cases." It is added, however, that the committee has found "no case of healing which can not be paralleled by similar cures wrought by psychotherapy without religion and by instances of spontaneous healing which often occur in the gravest cases of ordinary medical practise." Similarly, the committee found no cases in which those practising spiritual healing did not desire to work with the medical profession. The report severely scores the amateur healers practising psychology as a treatment for disease, declaring that the committee "can not be blind to the fact that the exponents of some of these methods have departed from legitimate fields of scientific investigation and have propagated views that are subversive both of moral and religious principles." It is strest also that "forces may be released in the patient's mind which an amateur healer is incapable of controlling." In explaining the value of spiritual healing as a necessary and valuable complement to the work of the doctor, the report enumerates the three ways of healing the body: first, "material, as surgery, drugs, diet, etc."; second, psychical, as suggestion and different forms of mental analysis; third, devotional and sacramental. The report then argues:

> "'Spiritual' healing may be said to be that which makes use of all or any of these factors in reliance to God, tho in popular use the term is inaccurately confined to the last. As in all these methods of healing faith is or may be an important element contributing powerfully to the cure, it must be noted that, as far as purely physical healing goes, faith works irrespective of the grounds on which it rests.
>
> "In the third line of approach, where something more than physical healing is in view, the character and trustworthiness of the faith are of primary importance.
>
> "The line of approach with which we are more immediately concerned is devotional and sacramental. Here the appeal is direct to God as the immediate source of all life and health, without the use of any material means. It is an appeal which has taken various forms, as in Christian Science and kindred doctrines. Within the Church it has occasioned revival of systems of healing based on the redemptive work of our Lord.
>
> "They all spring from belief in the fundamental principle that the power to exercise spiritual healing is taught by Christ to be the natural heritage of Christian people who are living in fellowship with God, and is part of the ministry of Christ through His body, the Church; they rest upon a definite doctrine as to the nature of disease, the object aimed at in its treatment, and the result which should be expected.
>
> "With regard to the ultimate end, spiritual healing aims definitely at the purifying and strengthening of the whole life, especially spiritual life, as the center of personality.
>
> "Restoration of the whole man, which is the goal of spiritual healing, will often include his physical healing, but this is only a fraction of the work aimed at and will not be the exclusive preoccupation of the healer."

No case of the cure of organic disease was found by the committee, and Dr. J. A. Hadfield, a member of the committee, makes a point of the fact that most healing cults make "the mistake" of failing to discriminate between organic diseases and those originating in the mind. "Medical men," he declares, as he is quoted by Warre B. Wells in a dispatch to the New York *Tribune*, "are almost unanimous in holding that we can not cure by mental or spiritual means the so-called organic diseases like cancer or tuberculosis, but only those conditions like hysteria, neurosis and neurasthenia or shell-shock, which arise from a disturbance in the emotional life."

To eighteen million American women who do their own work

Read what President Harding said about you:

> "The greatest single industry in America is the management of the American home, where twenty million women toil every day of the year, eighteen million of these women doing their work without help. We are going to have such advancement as will represent a real emancipation for these women."

Every day in countless homes throughout the land Campbell's Soups are helping to bring this emancipation to the women of America—better food with less work.

Let Campbell's famous kitchens help you today! Let our French chefs relieve you of all the trouble it takes to make soup that is really delicious.

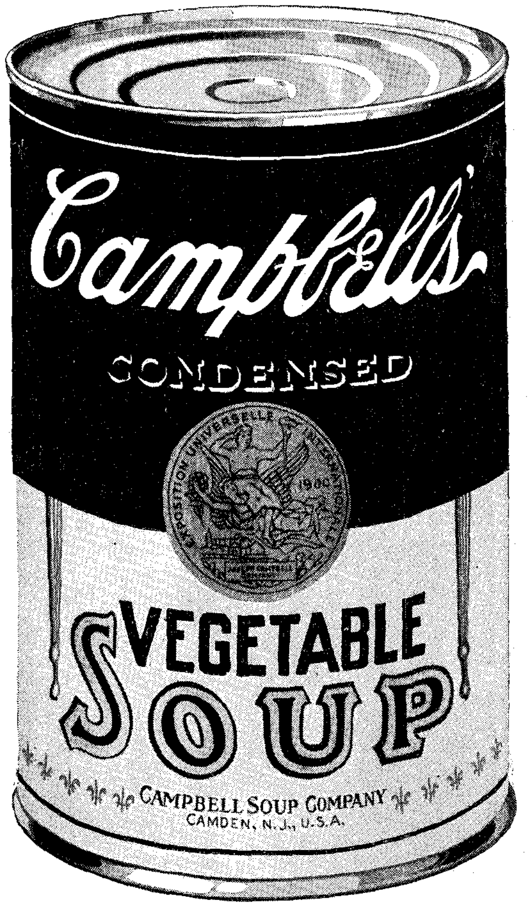
How many housewives have the time to make a soup with thirty-two different ingredients—the choice of the whole world's markets?

Yet thousands of American families every day eat just such a dish when they eat Campbell's Vegetable Soup—wholesome, nourishing, delightful! Enjoy it today!

21 kinds **12 cents a can**

I am cook to all the nation—
Proudest cook in all creation—
Sending out with Campbell's label
So much sunshine for your table!

Campbell's Vegetable Soup is the hearty and delicious blend of fifteen different vegetables, strength-giving beef broth, substantial cereals, fresh herbs and dainty seasoning. It's a meal!



Soup for health—every day!

Campbell's SOUPS

LOOK FOR THE RED-AND-WHITE LABEL

CURRENT ▼ POETRY

Unsolicited contributions to this department cannot be returned.

"F. P. A." gives notice of his possible award of the 1924 watch for the best contribution to the "Conning Tower" (New York *World*). If anybody wants to win it, he says, "he will have to write a better—in our judgment—piece than Mr. Will Irwin's"

HEROIC BALLAD 1976

As told to Will Irwin by Flight-Lieut. Ehrlich Faraday Miller, Aerial Gas Corps.

All hail the sturdy vats and tanks
That brewed the gas of victory,
And hail, all hail thy patriot ranks—
Industrial Chemistry!

And hail Field Marshal Poggleburg,
That miracle of chemic lore,
Who gave our land its bulwark firm—
$Z^7\ CO^4$!

The tocsin tapped at 8:15;
At 9 we slipped our mooring-mast,
And ere 11:55
Our far frontier was passed.

My vision plumbed the midnight deeps,
And saw our mobile retorts glow
A line of light from sky to sky
Eight thousand yards below.

Ah, swift our strutted vulture winged
Its plotted course; but swifter still
The lethal gas that laughs at masks
Swept over vale and hill.

Ye footmen of our Chemic Corps,
How well ye plied your task that night!
Three thousand thousand hostile eyes
Saw not the morrow's light.

But nobler patriot aim was ours
That down the midnight air-lane flew—
Ye hawks of vengeance, steel your souls!
Your reckoning be true!

We sought his city's wide expanse
Whence all his railroad lines were laid,
And where ten million perjured hands
Maintained his export trade.

My dial swung to eight-point-four;
I saw the speaking-signal glow,
Our chieftain's accents rang along
The tuned radio.

"Men, yonder sleeps the invidious brood
Whose greed has raised our ocean freights
And put upon our pork and prunes
Discriminating rates.

"Wise bombsmen, draw your cosines true!
Wild wingmen, speed as ne'er before
Your answer to their bootless taunts—
$Z^7\ CO^4$!"

With His eternal aniline
The Almighty Chemist hued the East;
Our gas-bombs clattered in their racks
As eager for the feast.

And lo, the imperial city stretched
Its checkered roofs across the plain—
I threw my firing-lever home
And loosed our chemic rain.

A moment all my senses reeled,
A moment scarce I dared to hope;
Then cleared mine anxious eyes! I seized
My teleperiscope.

I focussed on a city street
A film of mist and naught beside—
Till from the doors contorted throngs
Burst quivering—and died.

O'er dome and stack my lens I swept,
O'er park and stately avenue—
Ah, stout $Z^7\ CO^4$,
How swift thy stroke, how true!

And did I pity, comrades? Ay,
As he who slaughters for our feast
May drop one unrestraining tear
Above the shambled beast.

These were not Nordics; let them die!
A lesser folk, decadent, frail;
Scarce reached they six-point-forty on
The anthropometric scale!

From roofs and spires the untended fires
Smoked sullen to our rudder-gears·
The squadrons wheeled; the wave-lengths reeled
With gay, exultant cheers.

Home, heroes, to your ransomed land;
See yonder how her steel-works gleam!
Ho, Eagles! From her pylons tall
Victorious banners stream!

Enraptured kisses wait your lips
And bosoms warm invite your rest
Of Nordic maids with Class A minds
Upon the Binet test.

Her palaces will ring to-night,
With fires of joy her cities shine,
While heroes all in hut or hall
Quaff the synthetic wine.

And ere the fiscal year was done
Our trade had won its guerdon due,
Our balance rose from three per cent.
To nine-point-forty-two.

A Dantean fantasy, this in the New York *Times*, tho without Dante's high moral seriousness:

LA CHASSE GALERIE

By Edith M. Thomas

It was the night when They ride past
Who go nowhither—riding fast.

And Two there were upon whose brows
Was shaped the Brand of Broken Vows.

These Two were strangers until this
One moment snatched from the Abyss.

The black wind, for that moment's space,
Drove Them together—face to face!

"Oh, had we met on yonder earth,
Fate had not used me for her mirth!"

"And had Fate given you to me,
From no bond had I broken free!"

"Mine had not been this Name for ill—"
"And my name had been cherished still
In books above, or books below
That page great loves of long ago!"

Each gazed, each smote a shadowy heart . . .
The black wind drove Them wide apart.

And none may know if They for this
A torment gain—a torment miss.

The passionate clinging to life is finely exprest in this *Saturday Review* (London) poem:

EXCOMMUNICATION

By E. Temple Thurston

Must I, like Adam, leave the enchanted woods?
And shall I hear their call no more?
Shall ne'er the dove's reiterative note
Murmur of sanctuary at the open door?

Shall I no longer tread the winter hush
Of leaves the lavish Autumn spread?
Will that live incense crucibled in sleep,
Sleep for me now for ever in the dead?

Will Spring once more about the larches play
Like children kissing, being kissed,
And I ne'er see the birches' naked limbs
Flush to the Spring and vanish in green mist?

If I should knock at the Cathedral doors
Will there no vergered woodsman win
Consent from Summer's robed and mitred priest
And to the choral Benediction let me in?

May I no more with sacrificial fires
Stand suppliant at Autumn's gate?
Must I with empty brazier turn away
And be for ever excommunicate?

Her lines are delicate and mysterious, says *The Morning Post*, of Miss Mansfield's lately published poems, "sometimes wholly successful in catching the indefinable strangeness of the world in which the poet lives."

VOICES OF THE AIR

By Katherine Mansfield

But then there comes that moment rare
When, for no cause that I can find,
The little voices of the air
Sound above all the sea and wind.

The sea and wind do then obey
The sighing, sighing double notes
Of double basses, content to play
A droning chord for the little throats—

The little throats that sing and rise
Up into the light with lovely ease,
And a kind of magical, sweet surprise
To hear and know themselves for these—

For these little voices: the bee, the fly,
The leaf that taps, the pod that breaks,
The breeze on the grass-tops bending by,
The shrill quick sound that the insect makes.

The picture of the Quaker meeting is truly rendered here in these lines from *Voices* (Boston), also the vagrant fancies that must enter from the stillness into a child's mind.

PATTERNS IN SNOW

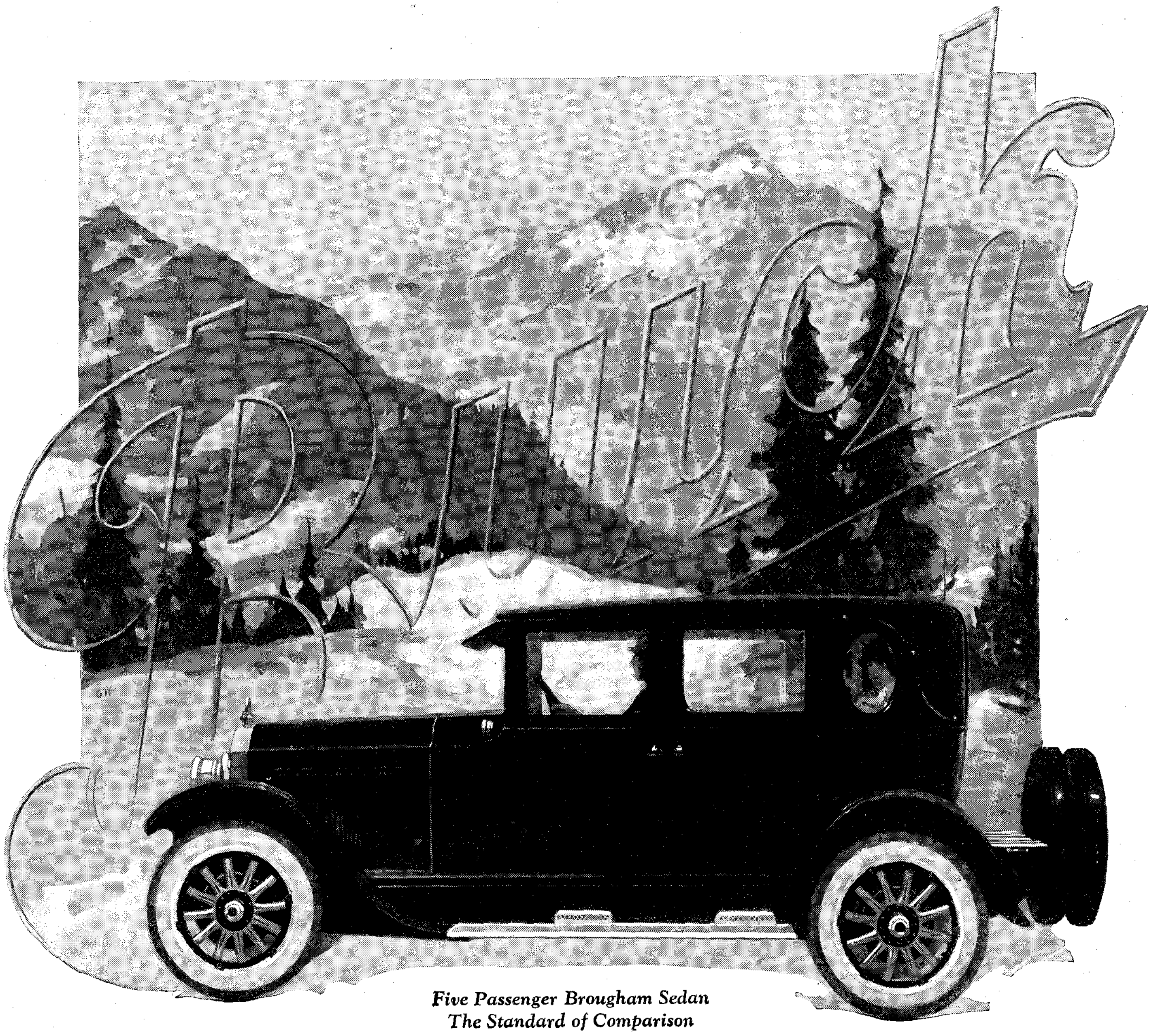
By Marie Kirwan

Did you ever lie straight on the snow
With arms tight down to your sides,
Then sweep them up until they touched above
your head
Making an angel?

On First-day we had two hours to think of God
When in the white brick meeting-house we sat.
We children with our mother on one side,
The men and father, being somehow different,
on the other.
And up in front and facing us, on long seats raised
above the other seats
Were those who talked with God, and told us
what his spirit moved them to.

At times we sat there, almost to the end, without
the spirit moving,
Hearing the sound of green wood snapping
Or some one's First-day shoes creak as he put
sticks inside a great black stove.
Always above this stove danced something . . .
air dancing,
It made me want to go to sleep—that, and the
long, long stillness.

As I think of this long stillness,
This mellow silence in a house of God,
I would carve permanent
The patterns of that snow.



Five Passenger Brougham Sedan
The Standard of Comparison

ORIGINAL and distinctive in coach design, this Buick five-passenger Brougham Sedan admirably serves the needs of those who desire a quality closed car for both city and country driving. Its beauty and elegance make it an ideal car for social usage. Its obvious utility as a luxurious means of touring is further enhanced by the accommodation provided for a full-sized steamer trunk. A 70 H. P. Buick valve-in-head engine and proved Buick four-wheel brakes afford power, flexibility and safety for all traveling conditions.

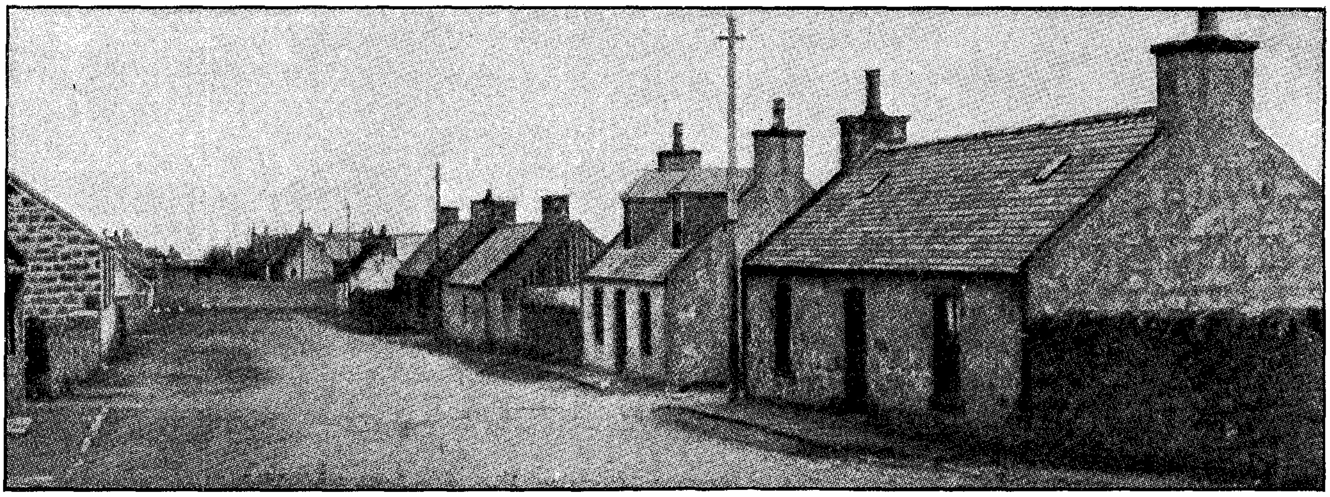
WHEN BETTER AUTOMOBILES ARE BUILT, BUICK WILL BUILD THEM

BUICK MOTOR COMPANY, FLINT MICHIGAN
Division of General Motors Corporation

Pioneer Builders of
Valve-in-Head Motor Cars

Branches in All Principal
Cities—Dealers Everywhere

PERSONAL · GLIMPSES



Photographs from the London "Graphic"

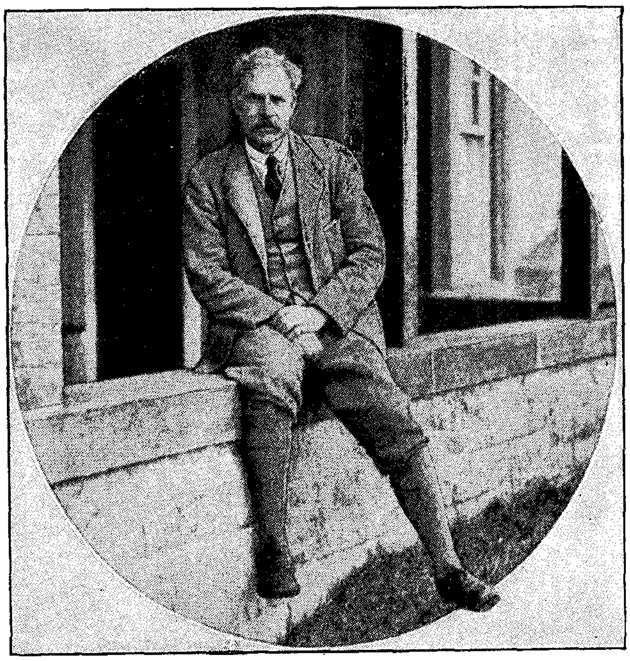
STREET IN THE SCOTCH FISHING VILLAGE WHERE BRITAIN'S NEW PREMIER HAS HIS FAMILY "MANSION"

The "Mansion" is a cottage, called, euphemistically, "The Hillocks," and it is situated not far from the little cottage where the former farm-hand, Labor leader and present British Premier, was born.

WOMAN'S HAND IN THE RISE OF RAMSAY MACDONALD

"TO TURN TO HER IN STRESS AND STORM was like going into a sheltered haven, where waters are at rest, and smiling up into the face of heaven." Would not the woman who could inspire such words lift a man to his noblest heights, and would not the man who could write them be worthy of noble tasks? Perhaps here we find the key to the fact that it is Ramsay MacDonald, and not another, who is now the *de facto* ruler of Great Britain. For the first Labor Premier of England, writes M. B. Saunders from London to the Boston *Globe*, "is indebted to his marriage with a woman of means for the leisure and independence to fit himself for leadership." Nevertheless, it was less her "means," however important, one gathers from Mr. Saunders's story, than her sympathy, culture, social contacts, and devotion that helped the obscure young labor leader to lift himself into the seats of the mighty. She belonged to "the select group of British life," we are told, and when MacDonald married her, "days of poverty and struggle were over." She died in 1911, and her husband is the author of a singularly affectionate little biography, in which he confesses the extent of his debt to her. They met, in the first place, under unusual circumstances. One day when MacDonald, then poor and practically unknown, arrived at his headquarters, relates Mr. Saunders:

> He found a letter from an unknown person. It contained a generous contribution and a note of confidence in his principles, and a wish for his success. Letters from unknown persons were by no means rare, but generous contributions from unknown persons were. It was acknowledged, the campaign went on, the election day arrived. The young Labor candidate met defeat. What was worse, his health broke down, and he was obliged to rest.
>
> Again he received a letter from an unknown person. The same person. Her name was Margaret Ethel Gladstone. She was the daughter of a distinguished professor, the niece of Lord Kelvin, the famous scientist. A gentlewoman far above the son of the farm-servant, as far as social standards go, but allied with him in thought and principle. They met, and the inevitable happened. They fell in love. Always they had loved, it seemed, and were waiting to proclaim the act to each other.
>
> In 1896 they were married and went to live in a little flat in Lincoln's Inn Fields. Margaret Gladstone placed before Ramsay MacDonald all the material advantages of her position. She encouraged him in his work, relieved him of all worry, soothed him by her cheery faith, in short, gave her whole life for him and the things for which he struggled. To their little flat came countless persons, some of whom they never even heard of, many of whom were allies and friends. They kept open house and welcomed the rich and the poor. Thither went all the young people who were burning to reform the world: Socialists from Holland as well as from the British Isles; distinguished litterateurs from Italy; hollow-eyed Russians, many of whom had passed twenty years in Siberia for the cause of freedom. They met in two small rooms, whose walls from floor to ceiling were lined with books. They discust everything under the sun. MacDonald himself says of those days: "There was something spreading under the surface of society, throughout all the countries of the world; something powerful, that must be listened to; something by



HE CLOSED AN AGE IN BRITISH HISTORY

The first Labor Premier in Great Britain, J. Ramsay MacDonald, is not above hobnobbing with royalty, however, and his radicalism is said to be of the "pink," rather than of the "red" variety.

TEN YEARS' PROGRESS

for Economical Transportation

CHEVROLET

1914

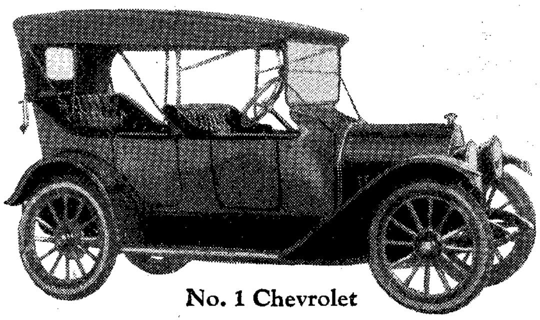
SPECIFICATIONS

Horsepower, S. A. E.	21.7
Weight	2500 lbs.
Tires, 32 x 3½, fabric	(about 4000 miles)
Top	Two-man, with side supports
Gas Feed	Air pressure
Windshield	Folding
Rims	Detachable
Cooling	Thermo system
Rear axle gears	Straight teeth
Oiling system	Splash
Chassis lubrication	Grease cups
Back curtain light	Celluloid
Side curtains	Stationary
Finish	Paint, air dried
Gasoline mileage	About 18
Service brake	Clutch combination
Wiring harness	Open
Insurance rating	B
Terms	Cash
Service stations	About 1000

1924

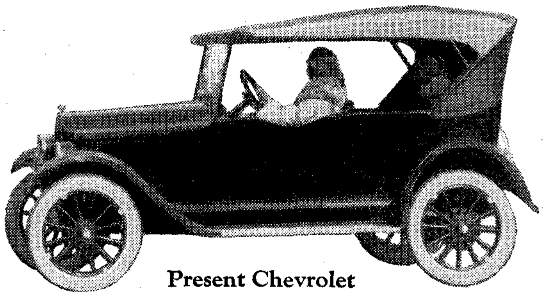
SPECIFICATIONS

Horsepower, S. A. E.	21.7
Weight	1880 lbs.
Tires, 30 x 3½, fabric (Cord Tires on all closed models)	(about 8000 miles)
Top	One man
Gas feed	Suction
Windshield	Double ventilating
Rims	Demountable
Cooling	Pump circulation
Rear axle gears	Spiral bevel
Oiling system	Pump, forced feed
Chassis lubrication	Alemite
Back curtain light	Glass
Side curtains	Open with doors
Finish	Baked enamel
Gasoline mileage	About 24
Service brake	Separate brake pedal
Wiring harness	In conduits
Insurance rating	A
Terms	As desired
Service stations	About 20,000



No. 1 Chevrolet

Price, 1914, $1000



Present Chevrolet

Price, 1924, $495

THE pronounced leadership of the automobile business in restoring the old-time purchasing power of the dollar is best illustrated in the increased quality and decreased price of a Chevrolet.

The reductions in prices have more than doubled the purchasing power of the consumer's dollar, although the specifications and design show marked increase in quality.

Big volume production made these economies possible. Note the ten years' record of Chevrolet sales:

Ten Years' Record of Chevrolet Sales

1914— 5,005
1915— 13,500
1916— 69,682
1917—125,399
1918— 93,814

1919—151,019
1920—155,647
1921— 77,627
1922—242,373
1923—483,310

We are the world's largest manufacturers of quality cars, having attained this leadership through offering the utmost possible per dollar value in modern quality automobiles.

Before buying any car at any price *See Chevrolet First.*

Chevrolet Motor Company, Detroit, Michigan

Division of General Motors Corporation

Five United States manufacturing plants, seven assembly plants and two Canadian plants give us the largest production capacity in the world for high-grade cars and make possible our low prices. Dealers and Service Stations everywhere. Applications will be considered from high grade dealers only, for territory not adequately covered.

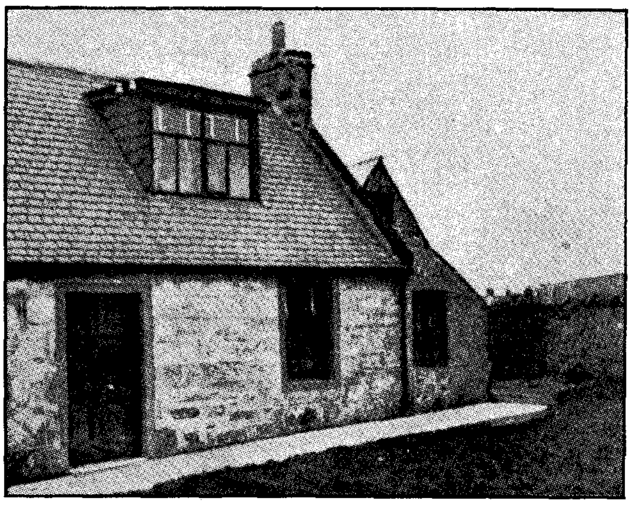
Prices f. o. b. Flint, Michigan

Superior Roadster	**$490**	**Superior Commercial Chassis**	**$395**
Superior Touring	**495**	**Superior Light Delivery**	**495**
Superior Utility Coupe	**640**	**Utility Express Truck Chassis**	**550**
Superior 4-Pass. Coupe	**725**		
Superior Sedan	**795**		

which, sooner or later, the inequalities of society must be redressed."

The hostess of these gatherings, the woman who had made them possible, what of her? Mr. Saunders replies:

> Beautiful she was, and of great kindness. If she heard of any one who was in trouble, she would instantly start out to see what help she could give. Hers was a nature capable of embracing the whole world. Indeed she was first attracted to Ramsay MacDonald by his sincerity in urging better conditions for those who seemed unable to help themselves. She had heard him utter his slogan many times, "Self-help through mutual help"; had seen his eyes burn with the fire of a great prophet, as he uttered his words. "I cherish a vision of all men free from hunger and cold; men in such position as will enable them to stretch out and grasp some of the glory of life to which they are all heirs."
>
> Frank in speech she was, and of great earnestness, when vital things were at issue; but of great merriment at times of play. Speaking of her in his memoir, Ramsay MacDonald says: "To turn to her in stress and storm was like going into a sheltered haven, where waters are at rest, and smiling up into the face of heaven."



THE HUMBLE BIRTHPLACE OF A BRITISH PREMIER

In this cottage, on a side street of the little Scotch village of Lossiemouth, Ramsay MacDonald was born, some fifty-seven years ago. His rise to the Premiership of England is largely attributed to the influence of his wife.

> For fifteen years they lived their idyllic life. When things became too complicated in London, they would run off to a little cottage in the Chiltern Hills. And sometimes the village up in Scotland would call to them, and off they would troop, the whole family—there were five children—to the place where the son of the farm-servant used to stay in of an evening and bend his back over Latin verbs when his friends were roystering in the street or stealing birds' eggs from the nests among the heather.
>
> Then, when things were more leisurely, they would go on longer journeys. To Canada and the United States, to South Africa, India, and all the colonies; and, of course, all over the Continent. It has been the lot of but few Prime Ministers to know the Empire, and in fact the world, as Ramsay MacDonald knows it. He traveled not for amusement, but for information, and again it was his wife to whom he was indebted for making possible this added experience. He wrote many books on his travels and many articles. And it may be mentioned there that he writes with a style and grace which any literary man might envy.
>
> For fifteen years this happiness endured. The foundations of the present Labor party were laid, Keir Hardie and MacDonald being the founders. Great things had been accomplished . . . and may we not say that the chief founder was Margaret MacDonald, who made all things possible to him?

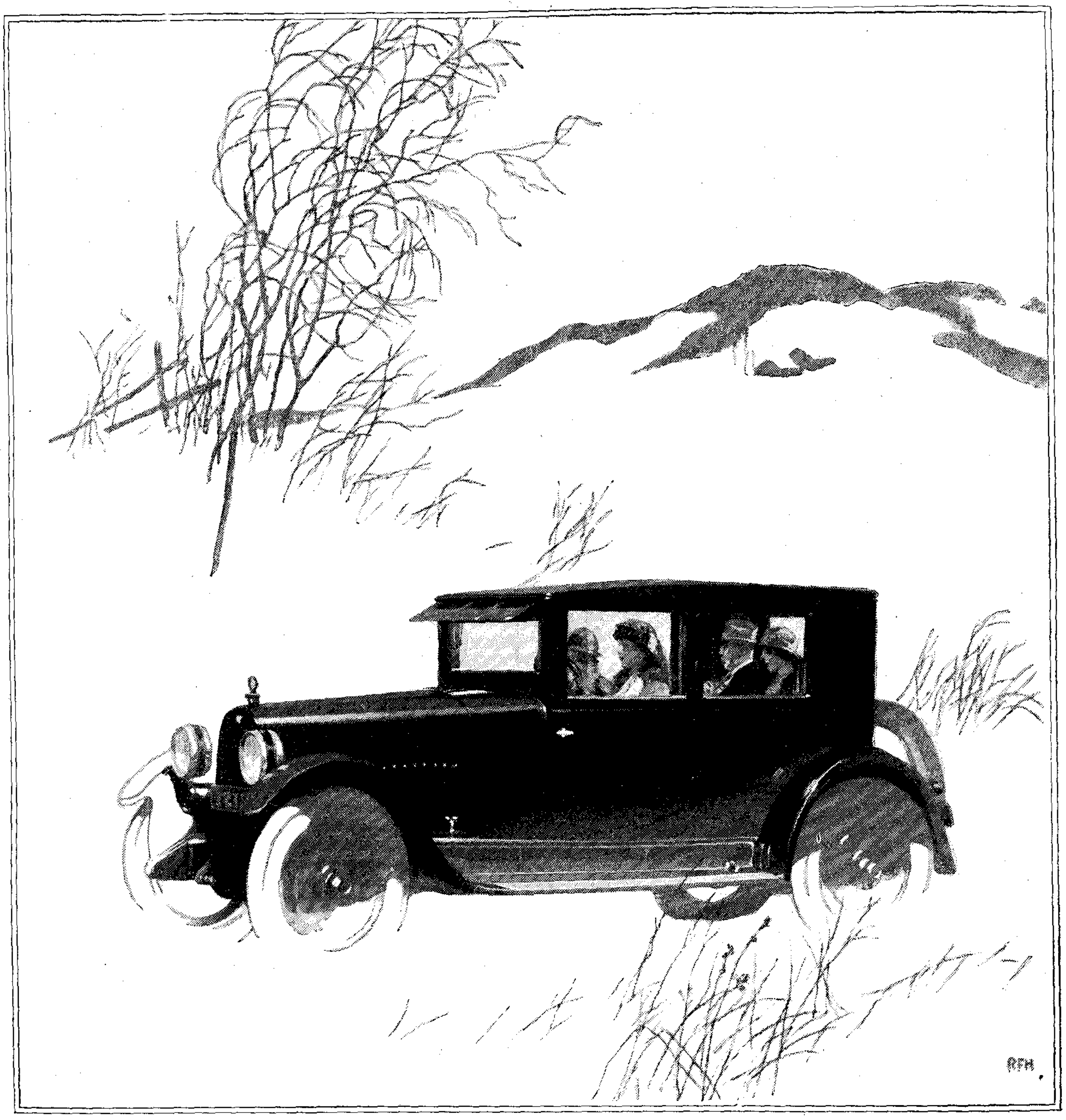
But it was a long way, and a hard way, from these idyllic days to the leadership of his country. His wife died in 1911, and for some years after that MacDonald, in the words of his Scotch fellow villagers, "seemed to be not quite a' there." On the day in the latter part of last month, when he finally was established on the highest political pinnacle of England, continues Mr. Saunders:

> In a wee bit of a village scooped out of the hillside of Morayshire, Scotland, little clumps of fisherfolk were particularly chatty. Words and phrases, which usually remained close closeted within the walls of their reserve, came forth boldly on soft, burring tongues. Item enough, surely, to drag extravagances even from a canny Scot, this: Ramsay MacDonald, a fellow townsman, to be asked by His Majesty King George to take the helm of a greater ship than ever entered into their maddest, most secretive imaginings!
>
> Aweel, aweel, you never can tell what a Scot may become. Even the son of a poor farm-servant, as Ramsay MacDonald was, may feel within him, while he is cleaning a pigsty, the sharp burning fire of Divine purpose. Genius does not always settle in affluent surroundings.
>
> There are still those in Lossiemouth who sat in the little one-roomed school, when young MacDonald used to delight his teacher by repeated questions of this and that, at which the boys guffawed and the girls giggled. They did not know at the time that that same teacher gave his prodigy lessons when they were out hullaballooing in the street or clamoring for their plates of porridge. This dark-haired youth, with the wide-set eyes and the sensitive, melancholy face, it seemed, could never be appeased, but must keep on digging and digging to fathom the great mystery of human life. To his mother he would go when the little two-roomed home was still, to the chief custodian of his thoughts. And she, as best she could, would smooth the furrows of perplexity and send him, light of mind, to bed.
>
> But there came a time when Lossiemouth was not big enough for him. Through the haze of half-formed inclination, he saw the nebulous finger of London beckoning, beckoning. And off he went, to test his mettle against the subtleties of this siren of fate. Into a warehouse he was swept, where for 15 shillings (about $3) a week he invoiced merchandise. I am very much afraid that he was hungry many times, for his lunch hour he spent in consuming mental sustenance at the Guildhall Library. His evenings were school hours, at which he nightly thrilled over some new scientific development. It seemed at one time that science would become his guiding interest, but destiny gave a little flip to the wheel and he found himself drawn into politics.

As secretary to Thomas Lough, M. P. for Islington, that homely section of London made famous by a certain mad gallop by one John Gilpin, young MacDonald found himself in possession of $375 a year, and a certain amount of leisure time, which he immediately proceeded to expend in writing. From his journalistic efforts, continues his biographer:

> His yearly stipend was increased considerably, as also was his fund of information. With the one he built a new home for his mother, up in Lossiemouth, where the sea moans and strange birds go screeching over the moors. With the other, he grew in wisdom, and his love for his fellow men increased.
>
> A person as sensitive as he is naturally impressionable. One of the men of the day was Keir Hardie, and it was no doubt owing to his influence that Ramsay MacDonald began to have grave doubts about deserting the Liberty party. At any rate, he wrote to Keir Hardie in 1894, after the organization of the Independent Labor party, and said that he had definitely decided to cast in his lot with that group. That is how we find him in the thick of the 1895 fight, contesting the vote at Southampton as a member of the Labor party.
>
> He was defeated at the polls, but out of his defeat came fortune. I do not speak of material fortune, altho there are some who have been unjust enough to say that Ramsay MacDonald, who has ever been consumed with a desire for the betterment of the world, who has seen beyond the limits of his own country's good and who has blushed at the petty jealousies he saw around him, there are those who say that he was himself a hunter of material fortune.
>
> Then came 1911, which was MacDonald's year of sorrow. January made a gloomy entrance, then February, which usually brings the crocuses to Hyde Park, and joy to all the London world.
>
> It brought no joy to Ramsay MacDonald. For it took from him his youngest child, and eight days later, his old mother up in the cottage at Lossiemouth. It would have seemed that this was enough, but the greatest blow of all was still to come. In the spring Margaret MacDonald's most-loved friend died and "the will to live seemed to go out of my wife." She languished daily and in July fell definitely ill with a form of blood-poisoning, and in September died. . . .
>
> Gladly would Ramsay MacDonald have died, too. The light had gone out of life for him. He left the little flat and went out to live in Hampstead with his four children. His hair became white and his eyes sunken; for a time it looked as if he would give up the struggle. Then he took a new lease on life. Suddenly the idea came to him that he must make his life a memorial to her, must go on with the work that she had made possible for him to start. He wrote a little memoir to her, which was privately printed in London. Here are a few extracts from it:

DRURY COLLEGE LIBRARY
Springfield, Missouri



Closed car comforts at open car cost mean greater value than ever in the New Hudson Coach.

It has won instantaneous admiration everywhere. Not only is it one of the most beautiful cars ever created by Hudson, but roomier seating, wider doors and longer body give marked increase in passenger comfort.

To its more attractive body the Coach also adds a new and finer Super-Six chassis. It is the top step in eight years' development of exclusive Super-Six advantages. Everyone knows what they mean. They give Hudson a place of its own whenever performance, reliability and economy of operation and maintenance are considered. Now are added an extra ease of driving operation and smoothness of performance that only a ride can tell.

The Coach
$1475

New Models

Speedster - - -	$1350
7-Pass. Phaeton -	1425
Coach - - -	1475
Sedan - - - -	1895

Freight and Tax Extra

HUDSON MOTOR CAR COMPANY
DETROIT, MICHIGAN

HUDSON

"The Buckingham woods are now yellow, the blackberries are spotting the hedges; but she whom they call to come out for happy hours in lane and field and path is dead to their allurements, and her yearning for domestic peace is soothed by eternal rest. Some of her obituary notices I observed speak of her political ambitions. How little we know and how thoughtlessly we chatter about each other!"

* * *

"Weary and worn, buffeted and discouraged, thinking of giving up the thankless strife and returning to my own home and children and household shrines, I would flee with her to my Bucks home, and my lady would heal and soothe me with her cheery faith and steady conviction, and send me forth to smite and be smitten. And no one, not even I, can tell with accuracy, how much of steadiness there is in the labor movement in this country is due to her."

* * *

"I am finishing this little tribute to her in that place, as I began it, in that home where we first went together. I have just returned from a walk she loved to take at nightfall. The black expanse of sky was glittering with stars, as when she and I walked together and she stood out like a gem sparkling on the background of despair; the sea was moaning as it did when she said: 'Do not let us speak. Let us walk silently, because then we speak most truly.' The weird cry of the curlew flying into the night came out of the darkness, as it did when I first brought her here, and she shuddered and said it made her wonder and wonder and wonder what was in the heart of the Unknown and the Infinite."

When he tried to take up the threads of life again, says this biographer, he met with failure, and disappointment after disappointment. It seemed to him at times, he said, that his wife came back to him "and soothed him again, as she had always done." During the war he belonged to the small group of Labor radicals who believed that England should have remained neutral, and he had a hard time defending himself, even tho he retained the respect of most of those who disagreed with him most violently, especially of Lloyd George. Joseph W. Grigg, writing of his character and career in the New York *Herald*, records that:

MacDonald has, in common with Stanley Baldwin and Lloyd George, the briar pipe habit. He shares their love of outdoors, too, but probably in a more pronounced way. And, like Lloyd George—or, as MacDonald might say, regardless of the Welshman, but like his fellow Scots—he is devoted to golf.

MacDonald has two houses—one in the Hampstead section of London and the other in Lossiemouth. At the latter he generally spends his summers and Christmas with his two sons and three daughters. Every holiday he reads aloud to his children one or two of Scott's novels. Both his houses contain fine libraries and browsing through them one would find much of Scottish literature, poetry, fiction and legend, apart from the philosophical and theological sections.

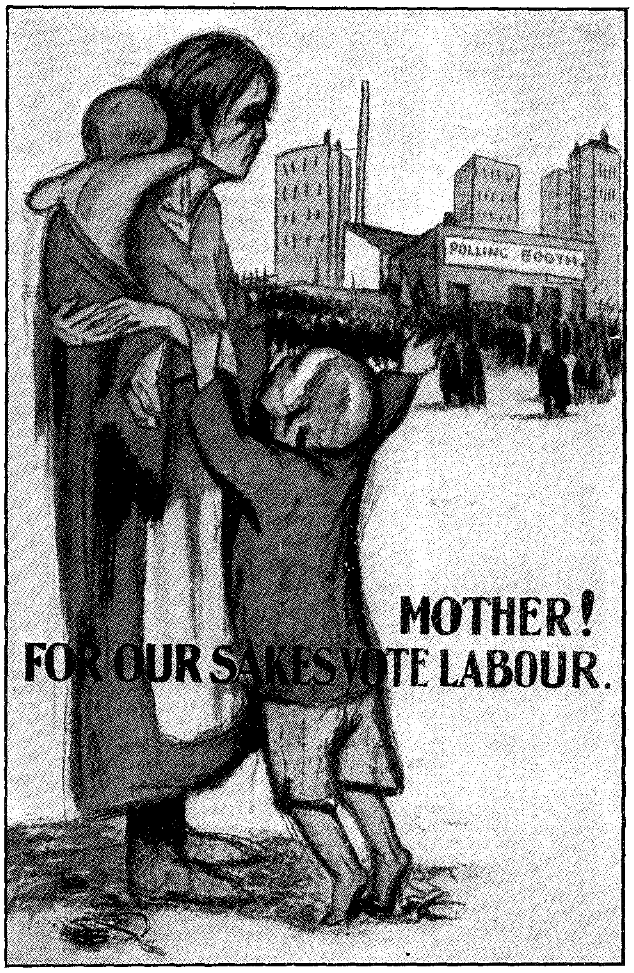
MacDonald has, for instance, made a lifelong study of John Knox and his times. When defeated in 1918 at Leicester he planned to retire and write the life of Knox. "He knows his Burns backward," said one of his friends, as he does the lesser known Hogg, Allan Ramsay, Ferguson and Tannahill. MacDonald on his recent trip to the Orient is said to have reread the "Odyssey" while traversing the Greek Islands.

MacDonald's favorite poets are, in the order named—Walt Whitman (he possesses Whitman's own copy of "Leaves of Grass," given him by an American admirer); Milton, Wordsworth, Arnold, Byron, Scott, Burns, Keats. He reads aloud impressively.

Always a great walker, MacDonald seems to be endowed with a keen sense of topography and the power to assimilate and convey to others all that he finds interesting in his pilgrimages.

One of his greatest friendships was that with the late Lord Morley. He went to see Morley at his Wimbledon home nearly every Sunday. He is also a close friend of Thomas Hardy.

MacDonald is of medium height, raw-boned, gray-haired. He is not a sartorial model for his countrymen, in that respect differing little from Stanley Baldwin, tho the latter seems to have a copyright on trousers that bag at the knees. One sees MacDonald mostly in tweeds, wearing a soft collar and a soft felt hat. There is an abundance of humor in his gray-blue eyes, but also fire and intensity. He is capable of great emotion, also of keeping it well under control.


POLLING BOOTH
MOTHER!
FOR OUR SAKES VOTE LABOUR.

A CARTOON THAT HELPED ELECT MACDONALD

The new Premier rose to power partly as a result of unemployment and suffering among the English laboring classes. He faces strikes and general labor troubles as he goes into office.

It has been noticeable on more than one occasion, says this writer, that King George has singled out MacDonald at a big function, as has the Prince of Wales. Of course, we read:

There may have been reasons of State for doing so, but as the King is one of the closest students of domestic as well as foreign affairs, there is little doubt the British sovereign has felt it to be only a question of time before he would have to call on this Scotsman to form a Labor Government, and in consequence desired to know him better.

MacDonald is not of the stripe of labor man averse to sitting at the table with royalty or aristocracy. He supports the belief of that section of his party which holds that a man has a right to do as he pleases, so far as his social engagements are concerned.

His eldest son, Alister, is an architect. The second son, Malcolm, is at Queen's College, Oxford, and was the Labor candidate in the Bassettlaw Division at Nottingham at the recent election. His nickname there was "Chip"—chip of the old block. He has three daughters. Isabel, the oldest, who is twenty, very pretty, with brown, rather curly hair, is studying household and domestic science and social service at King's College, Oxford.

The manner in which he bore abuse during the war eventually increased the esteem in which he was held even by violent political opponents. He was beaten at Leicester in 1918 because of his attitude during the war, and again at Woolwich in 1921. Even his children suffered ostracism. He was expelled from the Moray Golf Club, near his Lossiemouth home, on the grounds that others were resigning because he was a member. At the time MacDonald's son was at the front with the Ambulance Corps.

Lloyd George has always been an admirer of the Scotsman, even when their paths were widely separated, and when MacDonald was being castigated for his pacifist leanings, the little Welshman said of him:

"MacDonald is one of my greatest personal friends. Whether he's for or against the war, not one word will fall from my lips against MacDonald."

MacDonald blamed Sir Edward, now Lord Grey, the British Foreign Secretary, for the war.

It was MacDonald's intention to visit America last year, but the political situation held him. Besides, as he said, he wanted to have his summer holiday with his children.

Luscious Breakfasts

—*with More Vim*

—Note the Better Days that Follow

HERE, men, is the secret of better days—days of clearer thinking, smoother action, greater accomplishment and more success:

The formula is *better breakfasts*—all-important meals because they *start* each day.

Begin these breakfasts with delicious prunes, a rare dish when prepared as we suggest them elsewhere on this page. Tender, luscious, plump and juicy — the true California flavor!

Here are nearly 1300 calories of energizing nutriment per pound — digestible in one-tenth the time that some foods require, so you feel the quick effects.

Among all vegetables and fruits, prunes are also one of the best eight iron foods, and iron makes for strength.

And prunes supply two vitamines that everybody needs.

More than 60,000 doctors—an investigation shows—make prunes their regular breakfast fruit because they know these benefits. They know the value of the fruit-salts and the pulp of prunes.

Make prunes your habit-fruit at breakfast, for their deliciousness and for the body-tone they give you.

Try it for ten days and see. Prunes are both good and *good for you*. Note the greater zest at breakfast, and the better days that follow.

Prunes are economical—one of the least expensive of all foods.

The finest hotels and best restaurants everywhere serve prunes so you can get them anywhere.

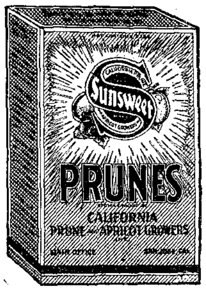
From Sun-Sweetened Juicy *Plums*

Ask those who buy the food to order Sunsweet Prunes. They are late-crop, fresh, new prunes, made from tender, plump sun-sweetened plums, brought to juicy ripeness on the tree.

These juicy plums in drying become delicious, tender prunes. You don't know how good prunes can be until you've tried this kind.

Sold in fresh, clean 2-lb. cartons; or in bulk, from sanitary 25-lb. boxes at all stores.

Mail coupon for handy packet containing 45 selected recipes. Clip the coupon so you won't forget.



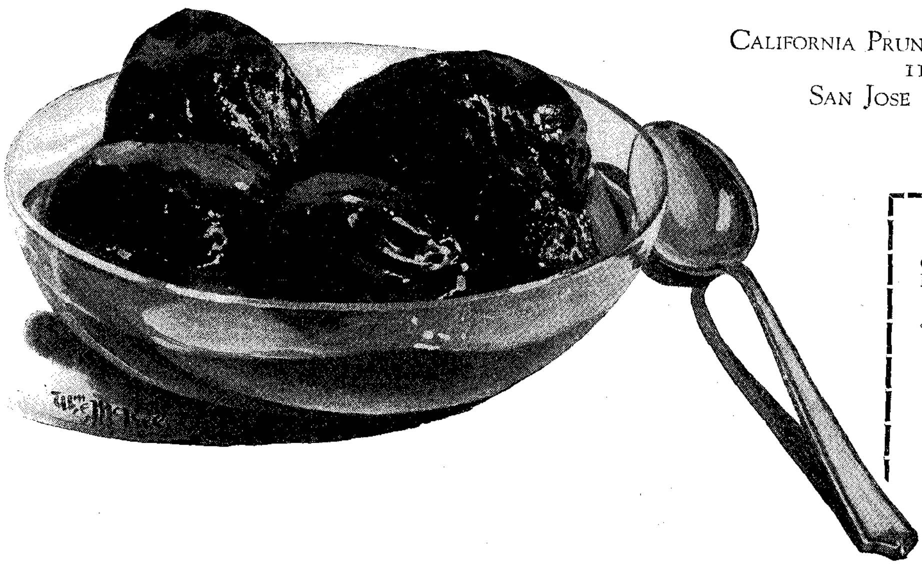
"The handy 2-lb carton"

Best Way To Cook Breakfast Prunes

First, soak them over night or for several hours at least. Second, cook *slowly* until tender in the water in which they were soaked. Third, use plenty of water so the fruit will be "loose." Fourth, do not cook them too long as they will become too soft. Flavor with cinnamon, sliced lemon, or orange juice. Sugar to taste.

SUNSWEET Prunes

Selected from Ripe, Juicy Plums



CALIFORNIA PRUNE & APRICOT GROWERS ASSOCIATION
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SAN JOSE CALIFORNIA

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California Prune & Apricot Growers Ass'n.
Dept. 102. San Jose, California.

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Clamps—Stands—Hangs

READ by Adjusto-Lite
Clamp it on your bed or chair. Makes your reading a luxurious delight.

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Clamp or stand it on desk or typewriter table—lights your work, shades your eyes.

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Clamp it anywhere on sewing machine or on table or chair.

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Save the young folks' sight. Clamp it anywhere—instantly adjustable.

SHAVE by Adjusto-Lite
Clamp it on the mirror or any place convenient and adjust the light to any angle you want.

WORK by Adjusto-Lite
On your drawing board or desk or bench or in your garage—clamp it wherever convenient.

Adjusto-Lite
A FARBERWARE PRODUCT
Reg. U. S. Pat. Off.

The lamp of a thousand uses. Solid brass; handsome, durable and compact; a quality product throughout. Appropriate for any room of any home. Clamp is felt-lined—can't scratch. 5-yr. guarantee. Complete with 8-ft. cord and 2-piece standard plug.

Make sure you get the genuine Adjusto-Lite. The name is on the carton and on the clamp. Sold by live dealers everywhere.

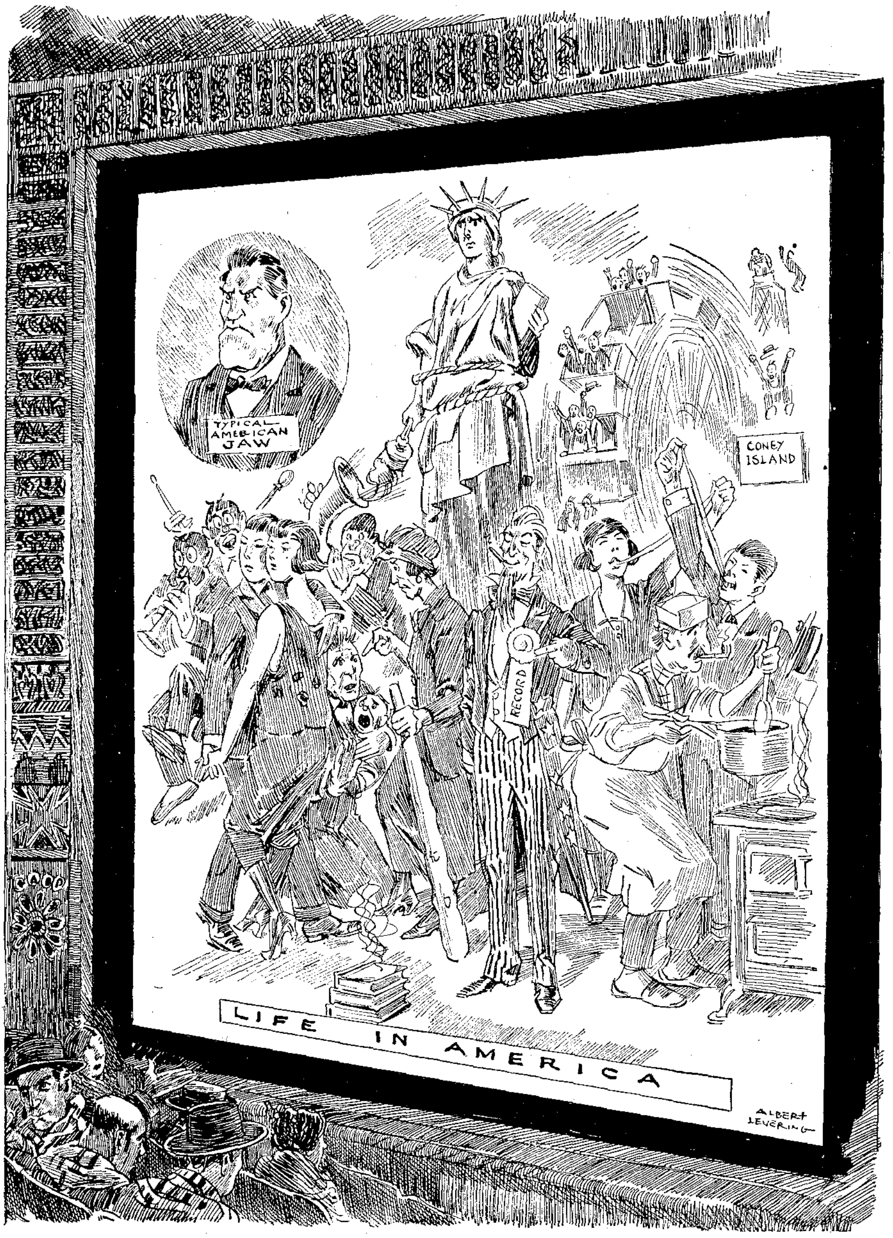
If your dealer cannot supply you, order direct.

S. W. FARBER
141-151 So. Fifth St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

Adjusto-Lite
A FARBERWARE PRODUCT
Reg. U. S. Pat. Off.

SOME AMERICANS—AS SEEN BY A SPANIARD

"AMERICAN girls, generally very beautiful, have the drawback of lacking psychology. It is impossible to sentimentalize with them. Love has been supplanted by the *fox-trot* and the *one-step*. . . . Young America finds no better ways of expressing its love affairs than by *fox-trotting*, nor music more adequate to these love-affairs than that produced by a crashing jazz band of negroes or Hawaiians. . . . American joy is a joy purely physical."



Levering in "The Literary Digest International Book Review"

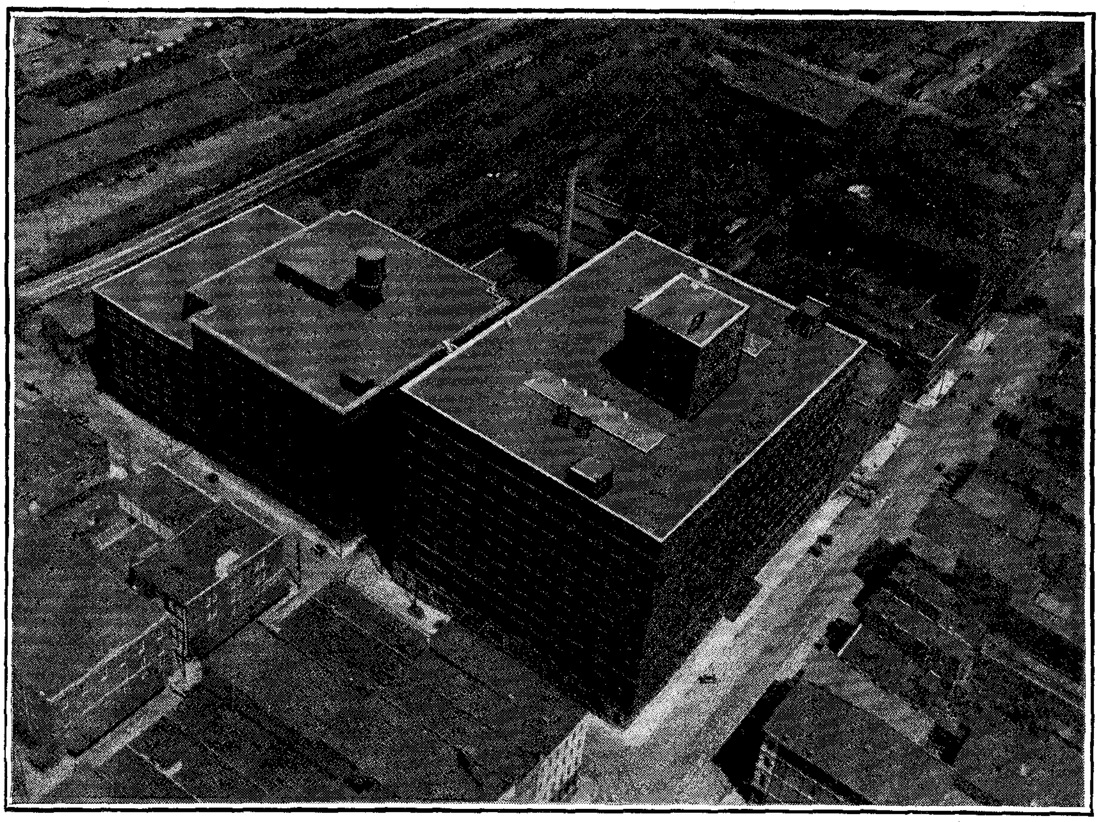
AMERICAN CHARACTERISTICS ON A SPANISH SCREEN

We are a remarkable people, as viewed in the land of toreadors and señoritas; but what can be said for a nation that, to cite one instance, spends $100,000,000 a year on chewing-gum?

That may sound a little rough, but the Spaniard who wrote it, in the course of a book in which he has a good deal to say about these United States, is a rather rough man, it appears, and he is even rougher on some of our other American products. The book is said to be popular in Spain, partly because "ever since that little unpleasantness, twenty-five years ago, when America stopt making money long enough to hand old Spain a little sharp punishment, the land of toreadors and velvet-eyed señoritas has been intensely interested in America." The writer of the book, reports Enrique Blanco, in *The Literary Digest International Book Review*, is a well-known popular Spanish author, Julio Camba, by name, who recently spent a year in New York City. In his preface, Señor Camba explains that he did not go outside the metropolis. Nevertheless, he writes his views of America at large, under the title of "Un Ano en el Otro Mundo" ("A Year in the Other World"), since, as he explains, "he was assured by friends that Chicago, Boston, Philadelphia, St. Louis, etc., were just smaller editions of New York City." America, or rather New York, made a bad impression on Señor Camba, at the outset, it appears, since he found "the American cooking terrible, and literature abominable." Enrique Blanco, an instructor in

Viskalt Membrane Roof

Pliant Under Stress



The Belknap Hardware and Mfg. Co., Inc. Building, Louisville. Graham, Anderson, Probst and White, Architects, Chicago. Struck Construction Co., Louisville, Builders

—covers this new business block in Louisville

THE new home of the Belknap Hardware and Manufacturing Company, Inc., Louisville, Kentucky, is assured of permanent weather protection by a Viskalt Membrane Roof.

Each of the twelve floors of this new building covers an area of 55,000 square feet, making this one of the largest buildings devoted to the hardware industry in the United States.

That the architects, Graham, Anderson, Probst and White, of Chicago, and the officials of the Belknap Company, after thorough investigation, agreed on a Viskalt Membrane Roof for this building shows how generally Viskalt is recognized as the logical covering for business structures. Moderate cost of application plus years of endurance make it doubly economical and satisfactory.

Fifty-five years of manufacturing experience are back of the materials used in a Viskalt Membrane Roof. There is a Viskalt Compound for every waterproofing need. Architects, engineers, and owners may have complete specifications by applying to the Construction Materials Division, Dept. 59-B, 1008 Fisk Building, New York City.

The RICHARDSON COMPANY
Lockland (Cincinnati), Ohio
Chicago New Orleans New York City Atlanta Dallas

RICHARDSON ROOFING

© 1924, The Richardson Company

Kind words from a smoker in far Australia

A more modest manufacturer might not print this letter.

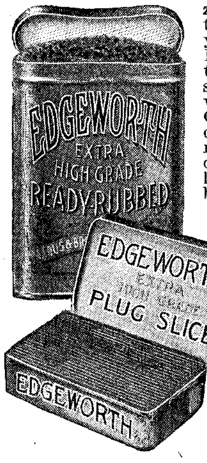
Nevertheless, when an enthusiastic pipe-smoker thousands of miles away takes his pen in hand to say something nice about Edgeworth, a breach of modesty on the manufacturer's part should be forgiven.

"Chetwynd," Copeland Road,
Beecroft, New South Wales,
Australia

Larus & Brother Co.,
Richmond, Virginia, U. S. A.

Gentlemen:

Perhaps you are somewhat surprised to receive this letter from Australia, often referred to in England, our Mother Country, as "Down Under."



I have noticed in some of your American magazines that I subscribe to, testimony in praise of your splendid tobacco. It has occurred to me that, as one of the many smokers of the Edgeworth in this Southern Continent of Australia, I can also add my testimony and appreciation of your world-wide-known and excellent tobacco.

It must be over twenty years since I first tried your "Edgeworth Extra High Grade Plug Slice."

My tobacconist, one of the leading tobacconists of Sydney, had a trial consignment of the Edgeworth to test the taste of his customers.

Just at that time I was smoking several kinds of high-grade imported tobaccos, but somehow I could not get any of them that exactly pleased my taste. Some brands were excellent for a while, and then deteriorated.

But from the first purchase of your Edgeworth I have found it absolutely of the one uniform standard, without any change during the whole twenty-odd years I have been smoking it. I have been so satisfied with it that I have never purchased any other make.

I have induced a great number of my friends and fellow officers to try Edgeworth, and most of them have the same high opinion of it that I have.

My wish is that your company may prosper and continue to manufacture the renowned Edgeworth, and that I and my fellow smokers of this "Fair Australia" may be spared to a good, ripe old age to enjoy your fragrant weed.

Yours sincerely,
(Signed) Thos. Skellett

For free samples of Edgeworth—generous helpings of both Edgeworth Plug Slice and Ready-Rubbed—send a postcard with your name and address to Larus & Brother Company, 5 South 21st Street, Richmond, Va.

If you will also include the name and address of your regular "tobacconist," your courtesy will be appreciated.

To Retail Tobacco Merchants: If your jobber cannot supply you with Edgeworth, Larus & Brother Company will gladly send you prepaid by parcel post a one- or two-dozen carton of any size of Edgeworth Plug Slice or Ready-Rubbed for the same price you would pay the jobber.

PERSONAL GLIMPSES

Continued

Spanish in one of our universities, comments and quotes further:

New York City gives this visitor an impression of something stupendous, colossal. He visits Coney Island and goes through a whirlwind of breathless thrills that leave him dizzy, gasping, astounded, that such hair-raising stunts should be considered pleasure. Regarding the proverbial rush and hurry of New Yorkers, the author says:

"There is no possibility of walking at leisure through the streets of New York. Here men are always in a great hurry and must carry one along in their mad whirlwind. If you spend two hours on the streets, you will, in spite of yourself, have traveled fifteen or twenty miles, 'Hurry up!' is the cry heard everywhere."

If one desires to board a train or a street-car in the metropolis, one must have a very strong pair of elbows. However, this trick of opening a way through a crowd with your elbows is considered perfectly proper. If a stranger steps on your toes, you step on his or on somebody else's and keep on going; apologies would take too much time. A few hours in New York are sufficient to saturate the stranger with a tremendous amount of electricity.

New York skyscrapers are always sure to bring sundry remarks to the lips of visitors, distinguished or otherwise; this Spanish author is no exception. He first gasps in awe and wonder at the boldness of the things; then he calls them "vertical streets."

Each skyscraper is a complete street in itself, explains Señor Camba, with restaurants, barber-shops, stores, and street-car service in the form of elevators. In his own words:

"The word 'impossible' does not exist for America. We are before the most audacious and energetic people in the world. . . . Before these gigantic skyscrapers, one does not know whether to admire or to hate them. . . . There is in them the barbarous beauty of their boldness, their novelty, their strength and grandeur."

Señor Camba reaches the conclusion that New York is not a city at all, continues the critic; it is a sum, a mathematical certainty. We read further, in Mr. Blanco's commentary:

One does not have to come to New York to learn the location of its streets, to know the city by heart. You can know New York without moving an inch from your front porch; all you need is to know the most elementary principles of addition, and even the soiled ragamuffin playing in the street knows that 16 comes after 15. The stranger visiting Paris, London, Madrid, must burden his life with ponderous guide-books filled with all sorts of funny names that a fellow can never pronounce. Not so here. Arabic numerals are an international language, and everybody knows addition. It is superlatively simple. But here comes a little jolt:

"This custom of numbering the streets, instead of naming them after illustrious men, solves a problem when there are many more streets than illustrious men."

As a land of liberty, our friend the author found America somewhat disappointing. In the last seventy-five years some European countries have advanced much in the matter of personal and political liberty, and to-day, in the average European country, one is not conscious of any distinctive atmosphere of despotism. The idea that America is the only land where one enjoys real liberty has, however, persisted, and numbers of Americans are even to-day considering their country as the only land of true freedom. Let us see how a visitor from an average European country is impress regarding this matter:

"Once in America, what liberties have we that we have not had elsewhere? The liberty to build skyscrapers? The liberty of chewing gum? That of entering an office with our hats on? That of rushing about and stepping on the corns of our neighbor? Señor Camba writes: 'There are no classes here,' they say; 'we are all alike. Everybody has the same chance.' But the truth is that there are classes here. Rockefeller, Morgan, the Vanderbilts. . . . All America is in the hands of trust . . . and there are classes here. They are classes without traditions, without good taste, without old castles and without pedigrees, but they are more powerful than the European classes.

"'No,' an American tells me, 'the fundamental principle of our liberty is not the lack of classes, it is the principle of equal political opportunity. Here a shoemaker can be President of the United States.' But this possibility is more theoretical than practical. A shoemaker may rise to political and social prominence slowly, step by step, up to the Presidency, perhaps. But no shoemaker could ever jump direct from his work-bench up to the Presidency."

That a man of humble origin may become President in America, no one will venture to deny. Very much the same thing, however, may happen in Europe. Witness, for instance, Ramsay MacDonald, son of a farm laborer, reaching the Premiership of Great Britain, while Mussolini, son of a common laborer, becomes the real and absolute ruler of Italy.

Any one who is acquainted with the situation in other countries knows that in America women enjoy more liberty, more rights, and more consideration than anywhere else. This is one of the first things to impress a visitor. Señor Camba says:

"In America, women are free at the expense of men, and this may be all right—for women. In Europe, a woman attends to the housework, while the man works in his office or factory to make a living for both. Each one has his own duty, his own task to perform, and performs it without expecting the other to do the work of both. There is a sort of equilibrium in the relations of one to the other. But in America a man is expected, after his day's work, to come home and wash the dishes, fix the bottle for the baby and do many other little jobs around the house, while the wife has probably spent the afternoon playing bridge or attending the show. Leisure in Europe is a privilege of classes; here it is a privilege of sexes. Only women have time for leisure in the United States. The average business man works at least ten hours a day. Men spend their time making money, while women devote themselves to spending it. . . .

"Does woman want to put aside the drudgery of home and take the place of man? Let her do it! Why not? Let her go out and make the living, while the man attends to the housework and baby; let her play poker and dance fox-trots in the cabarets; let her be responsible for the

Only a Chandler Gives You These!

1 Pikes Peak Motor

Developed on the highest automobile climb in the world, this famous power plant has made the Chandler an unquestioned performance champion.

No stock car, regardless of cost or class, has ever held so many official high gear records; or masters with such consummate ease the difficulties of operation in traffic.

In addition to its spectacular high gear capacity, the Pikes Peak Motor displays amazing powers of acceleration and operates with flawless smoothness at all speeds and under all conditions.

2 Traffic Transmission

This exclusive Chandler feature has created a furore in the automotive world.

Without the use of buttons or electrical appliances, it eliminates all gear shifting evils. By certain changes in the gear box, Chandler has made it impossible for any driver to clash gears or to fail in an attempted speed change.

There is nothing new to learn. Shift lever and clutch are used exactly as before. The amazing ease of driving thus provided, has delighted thousands.

3 New Sedans at Lower Prices

In the new 1924 Chandler sedans, the price gap between touring cars and closed cars has been narrowed almost to the point of disappearance.

Sedan bodies of such genuine beauty and durability have never been obtainable at so slight an extra cost over touring models.

In grace of line, excellence of detail, and structural solidity, the new bodies are characteristic of Fisher's mastery of the coach builder's art.

The True Test of Closed Car Value

Chandler has produced a line of new sedans whose appearance, construction and price establish a new basis of judging closed car values. This table shows that the price gap between touring car and closed car is carried almost to the disappearing point:

5-Passenger		5-Passenger		7-Passenger	
Chummy Sedan	$1745	Sedan -	$1895	Sedan -	$2095
Touring Car - -	1485	Touring	1485	Touring	1635
Difference	260	Difference	410	Difference	460

(The Traffic Transmission is built complete in the Chandler plant under Campbell patents.)

CHANDLER

THE CHANDLER MOTOR CAR COMPANY
Export Department, 1819 Broadway, New York City

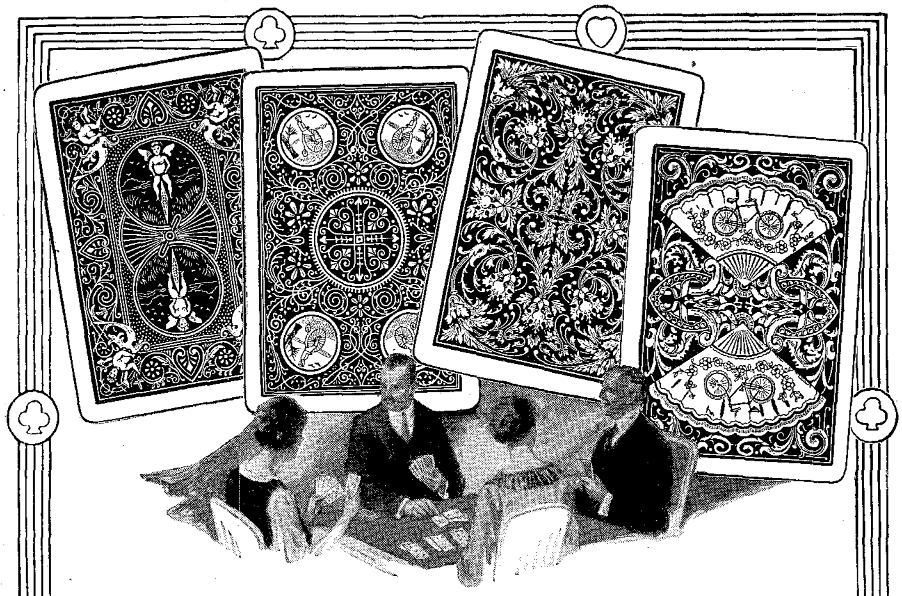
CLEVELAND
Cable Address, "*Chanmotor*"

Chummy Sedan
$1745

4-Door Sedan
$1895

7-passenger Sedan
$2095

F. O. B. Cleveland



Which is your favorite card back?

ABOVE are four of the many popular Bicycle backs. Every Bicycle design satisfies card players because all Bicycle backs are

scientifically designed so the eye is not conscious of them and yet easily distinguishes the separate cards.

But back designs alone are not responsible for Bicycle reputation. In every other detail of playing card manufacture Bicycle superiority is known and appreciated by card players.

Their perfect finish means easy dealing. Their big indexes mean accurate playing. Their high-grade materials mean long wear.

The all-round perfection of Bicycle Cards makes them the most satisfactory and the most economical that can be bought.

THE U. S. PLAYING CARD COMPANY
Cincinnati, Ohio, U. S. A.

Operating Broadcasting Station WSAI. Broadcasts every Tuesday and Thursday, 8 p. m., Saturday, 10 p. m. Wave length, 309 meters.

Every Card Player should have this book

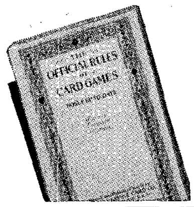
No matter what game your friends may ask you to play you will find the complete rules for it in "The Official Rules of Card Games." Three hundred games, 250 pages. Includes all changes in rules made the past year. The equal of this book is not available anywhere at any price but we will send it to you postpaid for only 20 cents.

Check the books you want

The U. S. Playing Card Co.,
Dept. B-4, Cincinnati, O., U. S. A.

Official Rules of Card Games (*as mentioned above*)....20c
How to Play Auction Bridge—teaches every detail of the game....10c
Six Popular Card Games—rules of Auction Bridge, Five Hundred, Cribbage, Pinochle, Solitaire, Pitch.... 6c
Fortune Telling—with regular cards.... 6c
Card Tricks—feats of magic.... 6c
Entertaining with Cards—everything from invitation to menu.... 6c
Card Stunts for Kiddies—building, puzzles, cut-outs, etc.... 6c
All seven books—50c

Name....
Address....
P. O.... State....



THE U.S. P
BICYCLE
RIDER BACK
PLAYING CARDS

PERSONAL GLIMPSES
Continued

bread and butter of the family; and when some one steps on her toes in a street-car, let her defend herself with her own hands and not compel her man to stage a boxing-match with the author of the offense.

"What has happened here is that woman has taken over all the advantages of a man's position while keeping at the same time all the advantages of a woman's position. And thus, while not doing any of the man's work for him, she expects him to do a good deal of her work for her.

"'Americans' said a friend of mine, 'boast of having given woman her freedom, and, truly, they have done so; but in order to free woman they have enslaved man. If the slavery of woman in some European countries is a disgraceful thing to behold, a no less disgraceful thing to behold is the slavery of men in the United States.'"

Our critical author next takes up a great American obsession: that of breaking a record. Not so long ago the newspapers all over the country featured in large headlines the breaking of non-stop dance records by persons whose only activity appeared to be confined to their feet; and our illustrated magazines published pictures where the vacant faces of these celebrities stared blankly at us. Even the shoes worn by these enterprising dancers were duly photographed and solemnly described in detail. In touching upon this matter of record-breaking, however, we suspect Señor Camba of hiding a humorous smile somewhere in his sleeve:

"Americans always take great pride in breaking a record. When Columbia University enrolled, for the first time in history, over 16,000 students in one year, all America smiled with pride. 'That's a record,' they said.

"One day I told an American friend that in Spain 30 per cent. of our population were illiterates. 'That's a record!' he exclaimed, with an expression of envy.

"'In New York,' said an American to me once, 'we have fifty fires a day. Do you suppose that in London they have as many as that?' he added anxiously.

"'I should say not! The English are incapable of organizing things on such a huge scale.'

"He sighed with relief. 'Fifty fires a day; that's more than two fires per hour—almost three fires per hour,' he said relishingly."

Chewing gum is another thing, it appears, that is typically American. In speaking of this habit, our author offers a theory to account for the proverbial firmness and length of the American jaw. As translated by Mr. Blanco, the Spanish writer's comment runs:

> "In a street-car [he writes] I have at times seen, seated before me, ten or fifteen persons opening and closing their mouths, like fish, and with a beatific expression in their eyes. This saintly expression was due to the fact that they were chewing gum.
>
> "In one year, Americans paid over thirty million dollars for the pleasure of chewing gum. [In 1922, America chewed gum to the tune of one hundred million dollars]. This is remarkable if you consider that many poor people chew and rechew their gum several times before discarding it. In fact, considering how well established the chewing habit is, and knowing that poor people

SECOND WIND

To many an athlete there comes a point in the race when he seems to be nearly run out. It is then that the track reels before his shortened stride and his breath brings pain at every gasp. Spectators are seen through a haze, their shoutings heard from a distance. But, suddenly, something overcomes his weariness. Perhaps it is a challenge from a competitor, perhaps his own determination to make his tired legs carry him forward. The result is steadier breathing, renewed strength, fresh courage.

People say, "He's got his second wind." The psychologists explain this phenomenon as the tapping of a new level of energy. The same thing, they explain, may take place in work of any sort—mental or spiritual as well as physical. A new idea, excitement or increased effort is enough to release reservoirs of power undreamed of till the crisis calls them forth.

Too many men are living and working below their normal maximum. Too many businesses are plodding onward at a pace far short of their possibilities.

Businesses, as well as men, often need the lifting impulse of a new ideal. Through advertising many of them have attained higher levels of energy and production. Advertising has revealed untouched markets in territories where their products have long been known. It has widened the scope of their selling to include areas hitherto believed inaccessible.

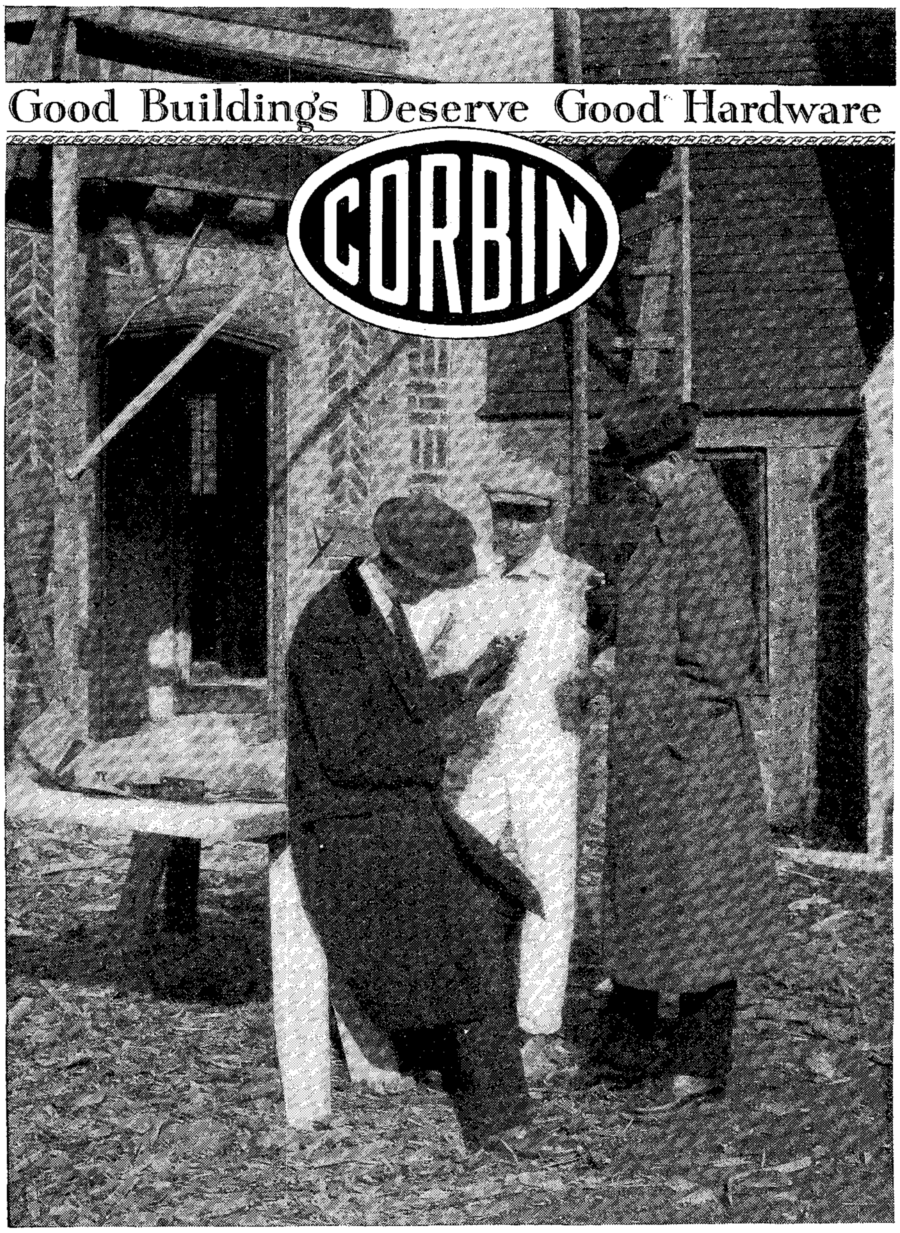
But often the benefits of advertising have not ceased with increased sales. Its effect has been noticed on owner and executive, now guiding a business whose product is known as theirs before all the world. It has been evident, too, in the attitude of the men and women at bench or loom. No longer are they working on one article in a general class of articles, but are putting their efforts into something that has a reputation to maintain. Its excellence has become their passion!

Through advertising, these businesses have gained "second wind" —have gone forward with new sureness and freshness.

N. W. AYER & SON

ADVERTISING HEADQUARTERS

BOSTON NEW YORK PHILADELPHIA CLEVELAND CHICAGO


Good Buildings Deserve Good Hardware
CORBIN

Build now
if you can build right

To build or not to build. That is the question today with thousands of weary renters. People who are keenly desirous to own their own homes—who would build now, if they could convince themselves that this is a good time to build.

For those who are prepared to build *right*—to put good materials and good workmanship into their homes—this *is* a good time to build—no doubt about that. You could not make a sounder investment. Ask any banker.

But if you are willing to compromise with quality—to be content with "compromise" materials and "compromise" workmanship—then this is *not* a good time to build—and what is more, it never will be.

Economize if you must (there are plenty of places where you can) but insist on these five fundamentals:

Good Foundation **Good Roof**
Good Plumbing **Good Heating**
Good Hardware

The best house ever built is of little *use*, if the locks stick—the knobs work loose—the windows rattle. Temperamental hardware is as disagreeable to have around as temperamental people. *Good* buildings deserve *good* hardware — all through the house—not just on the front door.

Build now if you can build *right!*

To inform yourself completely concerning good hardware, write for booklet "Good Buildings Deserve Good Hardware."

◆

P. & F. CORBIN SINCE 1849 NEW BRITAIN CONNECTICUT
The American Hardware Corporation, Successor
NEW YORK CHICAGO PHILADELPHIA

PERSONAL GLIMPSES
Continued

do not have money to buy fresh gum frequently, I rather suspect that poor families must buy old automobile tires to chew.

"You have probably heard of the American jaw, this prominent jaw which is the pride of America, the firmness and length of it being considered a sign of great energy. It may be that this jaw developed by dint of chewing gum."

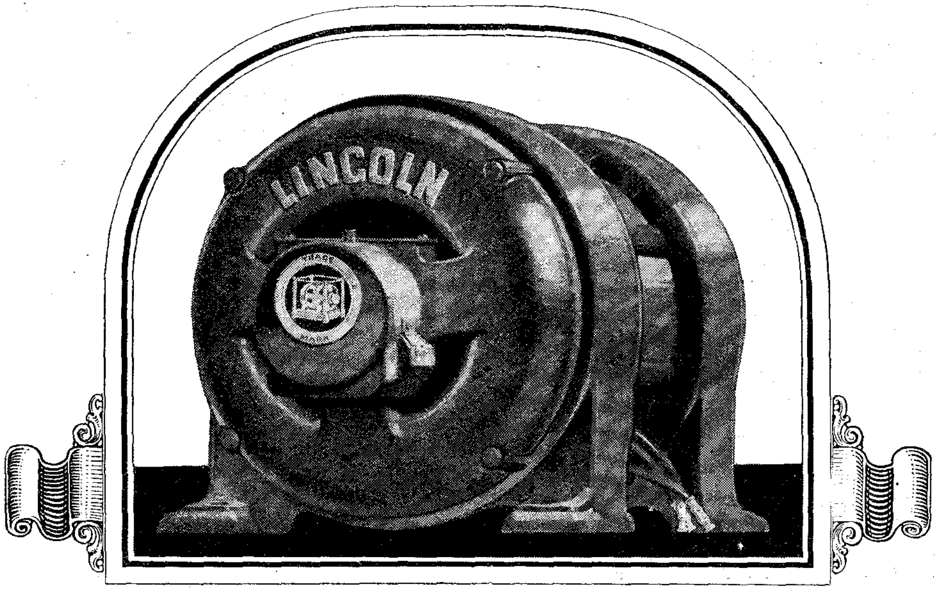
In spite of his evident disappointment, however, concludes Mr. Blanco:

Señor Camba does not consider America a hopeless country wallowing in a sea of materialism and needing the expert guidance of Europe. Quite the contrary. Like many other Europeans who are sympathetic and candid, he points out some of these incongruities in the hope that America will outgrow them. He returned to Spain a little wiser, perhaps, as to the real America, but far from gloomy on the subject of America's future. And as he sailed out of New York bay and glanced for the last time at New York's skyline and the Statue of Liberty, the boldness, the audacity, the sheer tremendousness of it all must have struck him with overwhelming force. In such a mood he must have written these last words found in his preface: "America seems to me a country of infinite possibilities; a country, in fact, from which may spring nothing less than a new Humanity."

Other articles in this February number of *The International Book Review* include a discussion of "The Thorny Problem of Prohibition," by Edwin L. Shuman, based on two recent books on the subject. Other articles and authors in this issue are:

When Book Collectors Become Human, Richard Le Gallienne; Last Century's Literary Favorites: II. Under the Greenwood Tree, Archibald Marshall; Life as It Looks to a Veteran Publisher, Hamilton Holt; "Give Me Health and a Day," James A. Tobey; Pirandello, the Human Searchlight, R. Heylbut Wollstein; Four Centuries of Private Diaries, Joseph Collins; Closing the Ten-Best-Books Contest, The Girl Who Found Something to Live For, Dorothy Scarborough; Editorial: The Measure of a Decade; Mysticism and the Life of To-day, Thomas L. Masson; Prescribing for the Ills of America: Marriage and the Melting-Pot, Carl C. Brigham; Woman's Part in Human Progress, George W. Martin; The New Science of Making Old People Young, Gertrude Atherton; Richard Wagner's Supremacy in France, T. R. Ybarra; Two Great French Writers, Ernest Dimnet; Human Life on Our Neighbor Planets, Osborn Fort Hevener; Adventures of an American Book Lover, Brander Matthews; Some Ultra-Modern French Painters, Charles de Kay; Euclid Teaches Geometry in Greenwich Village; Kipling Tells the Story of the Irish Guards, Earl Hamilton Smith, The Art of Being a Dead Game Sport, Isaac Anderson; Booth Tarkington of the Midlands, Russell Doubleday; Making the World Safe for War Books, Grant Overton; Literary Germany Coming Through Deep Waters, New Books for Boys and Girls, Mary Graham Bonner; With the Makers of Books in America: X. The House of Macmillan; A Close-up of Books and Authors; In This Month's Fiction Library.

LINCOLN ELECTRIC MOTORS



The Price is *Fixed*— Like the Quality

There is only one quality of Lincoln Motor—and likewise *only one price.*

If you are a user of Lincoln Motors you can be sure that no other user is getting them for less money.

If you are selling Lincoln Motors you can always depend on the same margin of profit to reward you for your work.

We have no special deals or discounts for "the tough buyer" or for "close competition."

It is not necessary for us to sell at a high price on a non-competitive job in order to make up what we lose when in stiff competition.

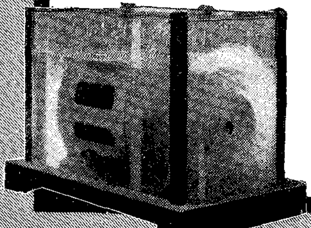
We have no processes, held in reserve, by which we make the motor better at "slight additional cost."

Every Lincoln Motor is as good as it can be made and every Lincoln Motor is sold at the *same fixed price.*

You cannot afford to buy motors until you have the Lincoln price on your requirements.

Branch Offices
Boston
Buffalo
Charlotte, N. C.
Chicago
Cincinnati

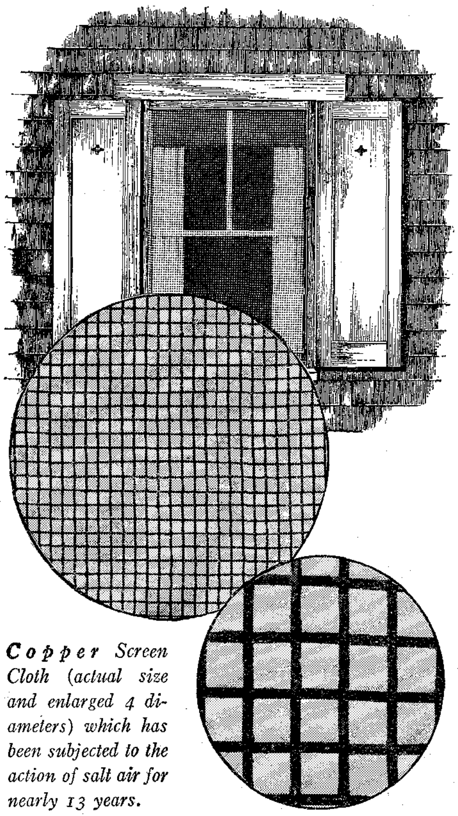
Branch Offices
Detroit
Minneapolis
New York City
Philadelphia
Pittsburgh



THE LINCOLN ELECTRIC COMPANY
General Offices and Factory: **Cleveland, Ohio**
The Lincoln Electric Company of Canada, Ltd., Toronto—Montreal
European Representatives: Allen-Liversidge, Ltd., London

"Link Up With Lincoln"

Manufacturers also of the Famous
LINCOLN
WELDER



Copper Screen Cloth (actual size and enlarged 4 diameters) which has been subjected to the action of salt air for nearly 13 years.

Too Good To Be True

In 1910 Mr. Fred McCormick screened 22 windows in his cruising yacht, "Marjorie E" of Atlantic City with heavy grade Copper Insect Screen Cloth made by The New Jersey Wire Cloth Company.

In 1923—nearly 13 years afterwards—it was still serviceable. *

We had a sample of it photographed. It looked too good to be true. We had it magnified four diameters. Still you can hardly tell it from screen cloth in service but a few weeks. We know of no more convincing proof of the *durability* of screen cloth 99.8% pure copper.

The unusual durability of Jersey Copper Insect Screen Cloth is due to the fact that the wire is made of copper 99.8% pure and is subjected to a special Roebling process which gives it stiffness and tensile strength comparable to that of steel.

Talk to your hardware merchant or custom-made screen maker about Jersey. If he does not handle it, write us and we will gladly send you samples, an interesting booklet and tell you where you can obtain Jersey Copper Screen Cloth.

THE NEW JERSEY WIRE CLOTH COMPANY
630 South Broad Street
Trenton New Jersey

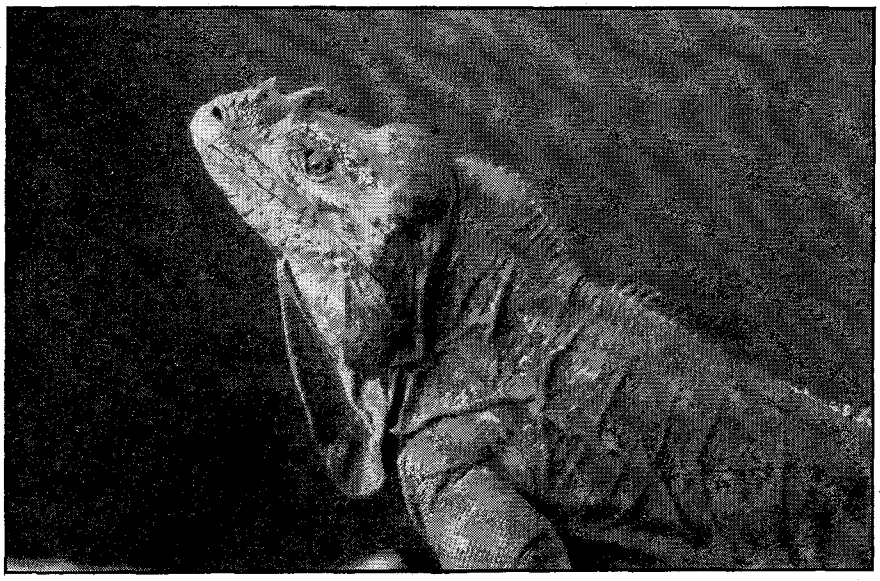
* *A copy of Mr. McCormick's letter will be sent on request.*

TRADE JERSEY MARK
COPPER
Screen Cloth
Made of Copper 99.8% Pure

BIRDS · BEASTS · AND · TREES

HUNTING THE RHINOCEROS IGUANA IN SANTO DOMINGO

WHEN the sun rises to its height, and its broiling rays light up the blanched, jagged cliffs of coral, and shine on the viscid waters of Lake Enriquillo in Santo Domingo, then the scene, already Dantesque in its utter desolation, is added to by the great, dark rough-skinned lizards that crawl slowly out from the holes which they have tunneled through the coral. Nature has a whimsical fancy, every once in a while, to vary her products, and so she has given this lizard a horn on its head like a rhinoceros, as we are told by Mr. G. Kingsley Noble, Associate Curator of Herpetology of the American Museum, in an article in *Natural History* (New York City). The Angelo Heilprin Expedition set out to hunt for these powerful rhinoceros iguanas, and to find out the secrets of their dark and scaly life. Guides took the expedition over the hills and into the desert regions of Santo Domingo. Mr. Noble says:



Courtesy of the American Museum of Natural History

NOT A NIGHTMARE, MERELY A RESIDENT OF SANTO DOMINGO

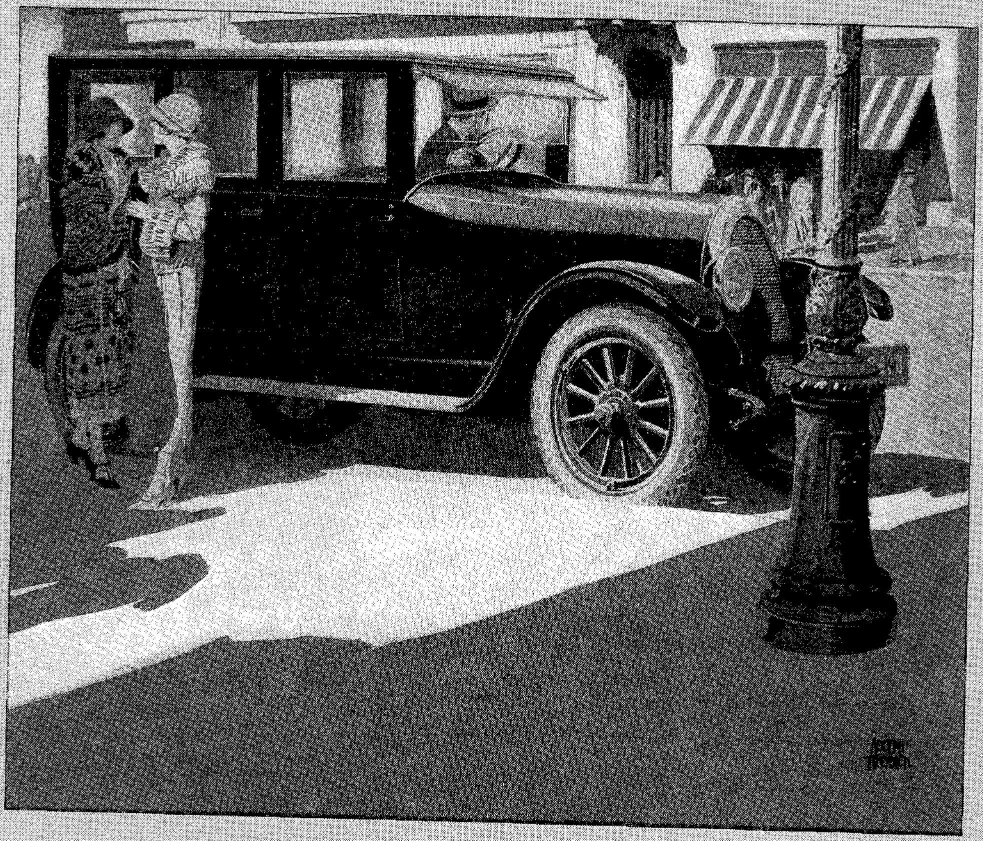
The rhinoceros iguana is being hunted by the Angelo Heilprin Expedition—and a good time is reported by all.

> We came at length to the brink of one of those dry *arroyos*, one that was a little dustier and more stifling than the others. The acacias which had once grown here had been scorched out of existence, leaving only their gnarled roots to twist and writhe among the sun-heated limestones. Here and there little clumps of organ cacti had survived by drawing close together, like so many soldiers withstanding a final attack. The guide had stopt and was pointing at something far up in the canyon. At first I could see only the twisted roots of the dead trees. Gradually there took shape in the shadow of one of the larger trunks the crest of a rhinoceros iguana. Slowly the beast raised itself. His deep-set eyes stared coldly in our direction. I noted that he was directly in front of a jagged burrow, and quietly I slipt my heaviest charge into the breech of my shotgun. Slowly the stock came to my shoulder; a terrific report echoed through the canyon. The lizard reared, then dropt down the burrow. We rushed up the bank and tried in vain to dig him out.
>
> For a week we searched these canyons. We found that the rhinoceros iguanas dug their burrows only in the stony cliffs or in the vertical walls of occasional sink holes—never in the sandy *playas* which stretched for miles and miles on all sides. With native help we rounded up a number of half-grown iguanas, but the large ones always escaped us.

After searching an island in Lake Enriquillo and finding only the ordinary lizard, the party, after almost losing their lives on the storm-swept lake, went to Lake Saumatre on the Haitian border, and taking some native dogs, all of whom seemed to be yellow in color, went to an isolated island in the lake. The account of their adventures there follows:

> An hour later the boat grated on bottom close to the island, and dogs and blacks scrambled pell-mell across the few yards of glaring limestone to a forest of cacti that covered the central core. In a moment all had been swallowed up by the brush and the gray streamers of Spanish moss which swung from the cacti. Separated from the party, I picked my way alone through the forest toward a ridge, the outer edge of this rugged island.
>
> Suddenly a dog's yap broke the silence, followed by a rattle of short barks. There was a scramble, and then an iguana—mouth agape—shot from the brush, with the "good-for-nothing" dog close at his heels. The reptile turned at bay a yard from the water, but the little dog dove at him. Another scurry, and both dog and

FRANKLIN



One of the delights of owning a Franklin is the unusual comfort it gives over the road

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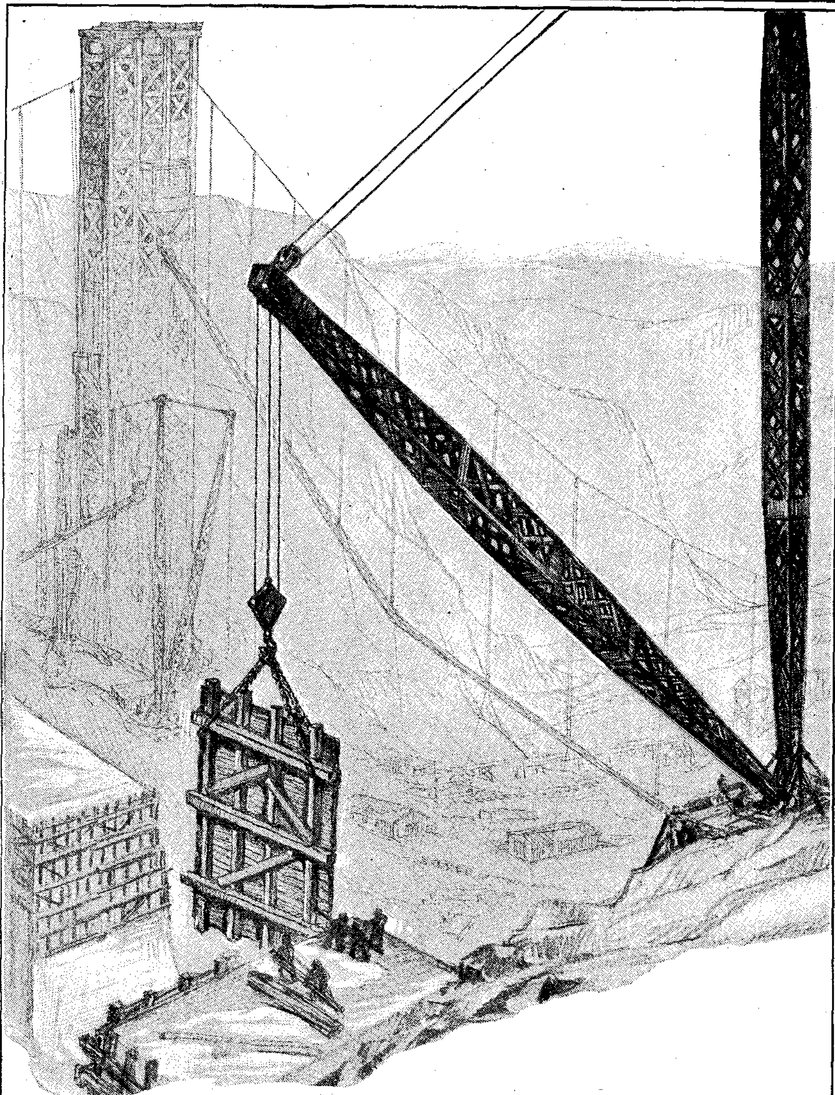

Dam Building

Industry and irrigation have compelled the building of innumerable dams all over the country—huge ones that impound millions of gallons of water and little ones, not much larger than the old time miller's dam that provided power for his mill as well as a good place to fish.

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BIRDS, BEASTS AND TREES

Continued

iguana splashed into the water. The little dog came out as quickly as he went in and stood shaking himself with his tail between his legs. Most yellow dogs are not very heroic in appearance, but when such a dog is very thin and very wet, he excites only pity. Of the iguana nothing was to be seen.

Altho the iguana was in the water, he was not safe, for one of the Haitian boys had gone into the lake after him, and very soon emerged holding the iguana by the neck and he was then tied safely with cord. Mr. Noble continues:

The days that followed yielded other iguanas. Our pack now included many dogs, and these hunted well. Each sweltering chase added a little to our growing information regarding these reptiles. Their food habits, the places where they occur, the form of their burrows—all had to be determined. But while these problems were soon solved, some of the most important questions remained unanswered. Where did the iguanas lay their eggs? Why had we secured no very large specimens? In desperation we changed our hunting-grounds again, first returning to the coast with the specimens we had secured.

Back in Barahona the Marines turned the barracks over to us in which to house ourselves and the iguanas we had taken alive. We tied up the thirty or more captives to the springs of the cots. There they stood solemn and statuesque, peering with sullen dignity at those of the passers-by who cautiously kept their distance, and offering a warning gurgle to the more curious. Bananas were placed before the creatures and these they devoured at a gulp.

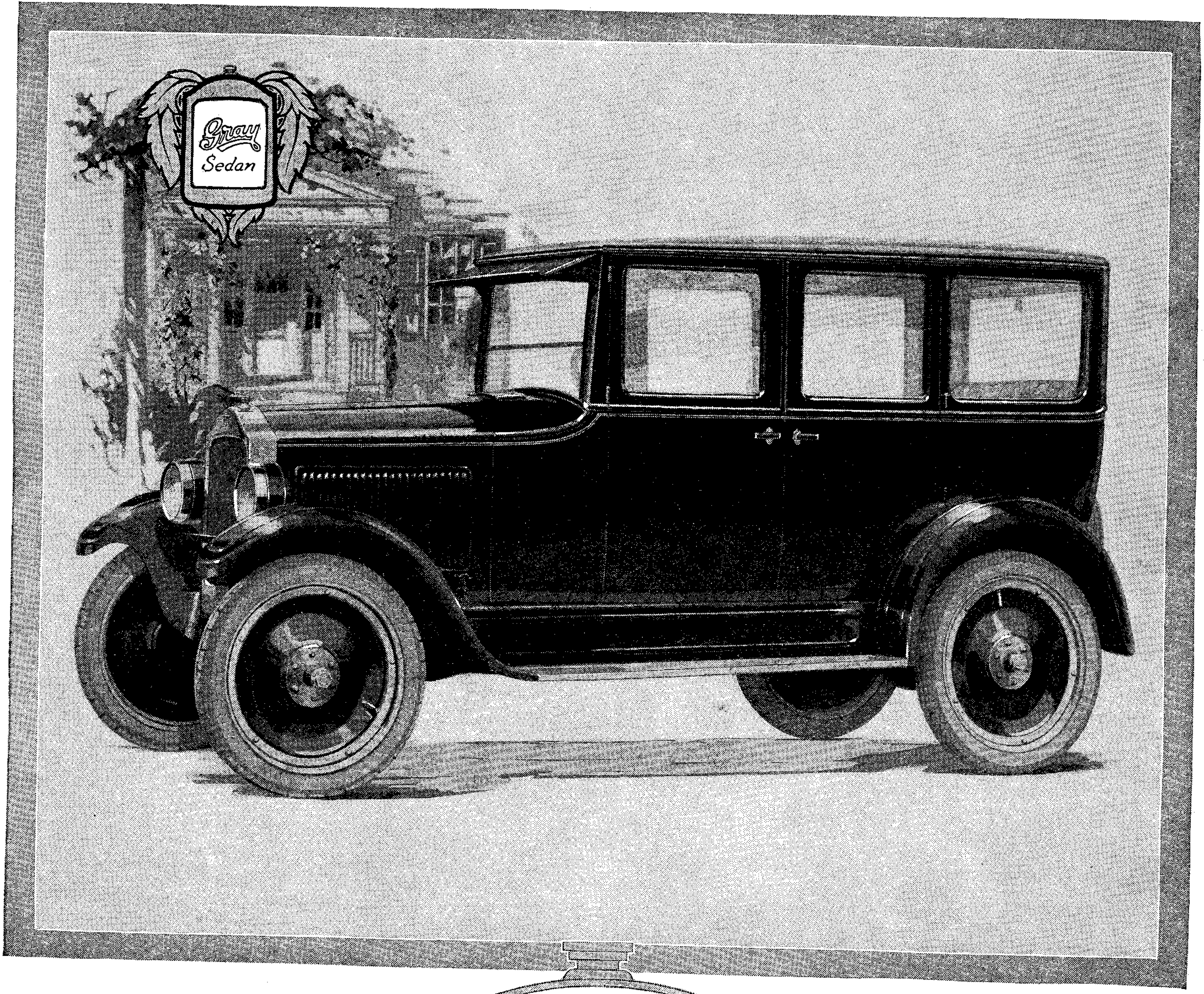
One day while the party was further searching the island, Mr. Noble discovered some broken egg-shells. Was the mystery to be solved? He recounts:

I began to inspect the ground closely and came at length upon some broken egg-shells. They were larger than chicken's eggs, but shriveled and leathery in appearance. They could not be turtle eggs, for most of these have hard shells like those of a chicken. Could they be iguana eggs? Manuel was on his knees and digging. He was nearly down to his arm-pit when he abruptly jerked up and there in his hand was a tiny iguana in the very act of hatching from an egg.

We now began digging everywhere in the sandy clearing. In a space 150x70 feet we found five nests. Obviously, the iguanas were somewhat gregarious during the breeding season. This was of special interest, for the rhinoceros iguana is supposed to be related to the Central American iguana, which is known to dig holes in sandy areas similar to the one we had just discovered. But the Central American iguana has gone one step further in its gregariousness: the females frequently lay their eggs in the same hole, until there may be more than ten dozen in a single pile.

While we had been digging, the rest of the party had been scouring the thickets, and before noon the men returned carrying two iguanas much larger than those we had seen before, tho hardly the size of crocodiles.

More than forty were brought to New



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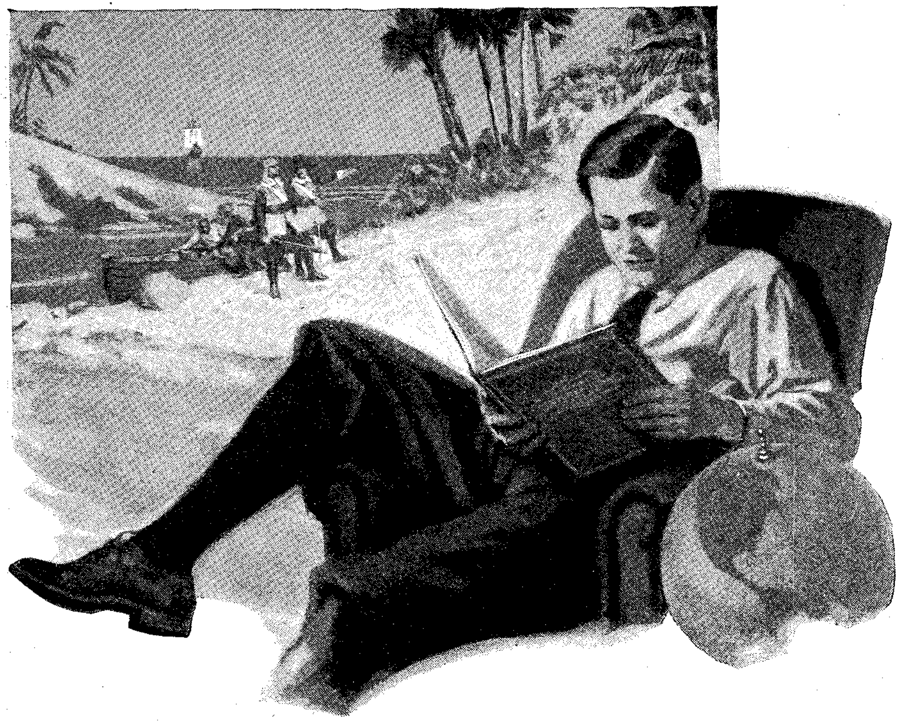

"The thoughts of youth are long, long thoughts—"

Distant seas and distant shores, strange lands and customs and people. Boyish dreams, always reaching over the horizon! Out of such thoughts as these grew the voyages of the explorers, and the maps of the world.

Boys still build their imaginary strongholds on hidden harbors, and embark on voyages of adventure with the heroes of history and literature. Give these normal, healthy thoughts a background in good maps and globes—which are simply maps in their true form. The natural interest which prompts their study now will result in a store of information which will be applied in later life.

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BIRDS, BEASTS AND TREES
Continued

York alive and many of these were sent to Bronx Park. The keepers of the reptile house were duly warned of the ferocity of these new arrivals. But Head Keeper Toomey tried the experiment of making friends with them. Within a few months one of the largest of the iguanas had been so won over by this show of good-will that when Mr. Toomey entered the cage, he would jump playfully on his knee like a kitten and look this way and that in an almost affectionate manner. After my weeks of chasing and fighting the iguanas in the field, this performance seemed almost incredible.

"GOOD-BY, CHESTNUTS"

So many early American traditions are going into the discard, that the few that remain are wrested from us only by main strength, while we are left uttering impotent cries of grief. Now another tradition, that of the "chestnutting party," is, it seems, vanishing swiftly into the past. Vanishing, because the chestnut-trees will soon be no more, owing to a fungus which is exterminating them. Gone will be the joy of finding those green prickly chestnut burrs full of satiny brown nuts, that roasted, later, meant a feast for the gods.

In *The American Forestry Magazine* (Washington) we are told by Charles F. Thurston the sad news about the chestnut-tree:

> The celebrated naturalist, Thoreau, upon returning an ax that he had borrowed, presented the farmer who was so kind as to let him use it with a bag of chestnuts, saying, among other things: "I surely would hate to be the man who takes out of the boy's life the pleasure of getting chestnuts."
>
> At that time chestnuts were very common, and Walden was not the only place that could boast of them. In the fall you would shuffle through the long yellow leaves while going through the woods and while walking down Main Street. They were everywhere—growing in close battalions in the dreamy woods or standing solitary over the "ancient smithy," flirting with the sunbeams that darted playfully through their spreading boughs to fret the sidewalks with shifting arabesques of purple and gold.
>
> What a majestic creation is an old, patriarchal chestnut-tree! And what a thing of beauty! Poised on the brow of a hill, as one will find them quite often in the Berkshires, they impress us with a quiet, insinuating charm. Not so somber as the pine, not so robust as the oak, not so lanky as the elm, not so symmetrical as the popular maple, it has qualities in common with all, and yet an individuality all its own.
>
> Grown-ups may see but its beauty; but boys, real he-boys, boys with good teeth and stomachs, overlook beauty and think only of the brown-coated, pig-tailed, mouth-watering nuts. There are boys that could not be awakened by alarm clocks; yet these same chaps would be out in the wood before sunrise, with a bag under their arms and eyes in their head brighter than those of a squirrel. There may be records of boys who got to the trout streams after the sun was up, but there can be no records of

boys who were so negligent about chestnuts. They knew that they had a nimble little rival in the chipmunk, and tried to beat him at his own little game.

But good-by, chestnuts! The trees are rapidly dying everywhere. What was formerly a majestic, soul-inspiring landmark is now but a rotting stump.

"Nothing can be done for them," says Professor Seavers, of the Bronx Horticultural Museum. Professor Seavers is America's greatest authority on fungi, has had about a dozen species of cryptograms named after him, and knows what he is talking about.

"The United States Government has spent thousands—no, hundreds of thousands—of dollars to check the blight, but its efforts are futile; it can do nothing to save the most beloved of all our trees."

"But what is the nature of the blight?" he was asked.

"It is a fungi, technically known as *Endothia parasitica*."

"Since chestnut-trees have been standing for thousands of years," he was asked, "how is it that Mr. Endothia got busy doing his mischief just recently?"

"Because Mr. Endothia, as you call him, is a foreigner."

"I don't understand."

"Well, it's this way. For a very long while we have been importing fruit stocks from China and Japan. This fungus is common in China, but does not thrive as well as it does here. In America it finds conditions so favorable to its growth that it spreads like wildfire. There is nothing known to science that can check its development."

ZOO BABIES

If most people knew that they were actively needed, and at once, by "sixty-two, just-born boa-constrictors, each a foot long" it would be quite safe to infer that they would take their immediate departure for parts unknown. Head-keeper W. H. Blackburne of the Washington Zoo, we are told by Gene Thomas in the Washington *Star*, felt no perturbation at all, but hastily turned his footsteps toward the whole sixty-two and saved their lives from their mother, who was about to crush them.

Giving human babies a good start in life is not much more difficult, it seems, than to bring up baby bears, Jap deer, or lions, or even baby skunks. Mr. Thomas relates stories of some of Blackburne's trials with the numerous babies in his charge:

> Most animal parents give their keeper more cooperation than did Mother Boa Constrictor. Mrs. Brown Bear is praised by Blackburne as an example of this.
>
> "When the bears entered their stone dens for the hibernation period last autumn, I thought the brown bear would come out accompanied by cubs.
>
> "Christmas week I began listening at the den entrance for sounds of the cubs. January 7 I heard them. On days following their faint squeaks grew to grunts of satisfaction, so I knew the little bears were being nourished and cared for properly.
>
> "The mother did not bring them near enough the door so I could learn how many cubs she had until four months after their birth. But when she did appear, late in

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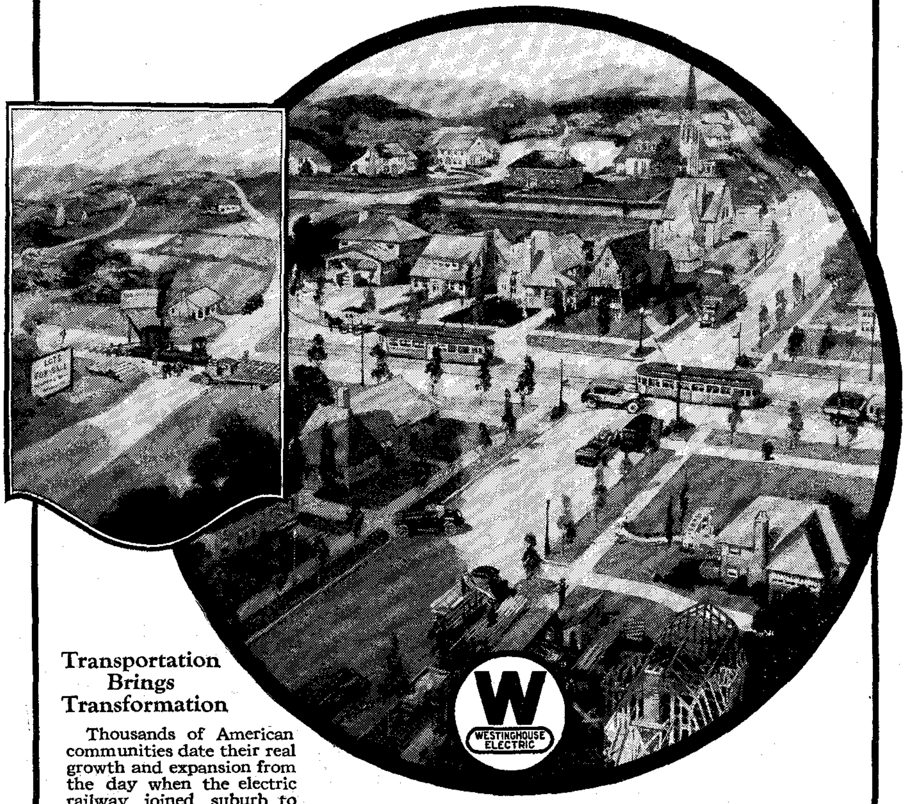
Street Cars Build Homes



Transportation Brings Transformation

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BIRDS, BEASTS AND TREES
Continued

April, she brought along three healthy, frolicking cubs.

"Once a mother bear neglected her cubs. I could hear their cries for nourishment becoming weaker and weaker each day. But there was no way I could help. To enter the low, dark den of the cross she-bear would have been courting death. So the cubs died."

Like Mother Brown Bear, Mother Plains Wolk kept Blackburne guessing the size of her family when the stork left quadruplets in her den last April 9.

She, with her little pups, stayed inside a week after the birth; Father Plains Wolf standing guard at the den entrance.

And for several weeks after the pups crawled out into the sunlight, their mother scooted them inside at the approach of man. This trait of keeping their young secluded is common among the Zoo's bears and wolves, their keeper said.

Dame Peacock, however, goes them one better. She surprized the keeper last June by presenting him with a flock of youngsters he was not even expecting.

Allowed the freedom of the 170-acre park, the bird sauntered off to a secluded nook and made her nest. Just about the time keepers missed one of their peacocks, she strutted into sight, proudly leading ten little fowl.

Anxious to exhibit her brood to less fortunate animals, she paraded them for miles. Her vanity proved costly, however. The march, much of it through wet grass, was so strenuous on the little ones that several died.

The larger the baby animal, the longer it clings to its mother's side for nourishment and care, Blackburne has observed.

Small birds leave their nests about a week after being hatched. Larger birds lay in nests a month. Kangaroos stay in their mother's pouch the best part of eight months. Hippopotamuses require parental nourishment and attention for a year after birth.

Even after young possum leave their mother's pouch, they cling, by tooth and foot, to the long hairs of their parent's side and back. Mother Possum for weeks must waddle about her cage, weighted down by a dozen little possums, lodged all over her back.

Proud Bear Mama howls delightedly to Bear Papa if their little one takes his first step before reaching the age of four or five months. Mrs. Brown Bear's triplets, when four months old, only could slide along stones in their cage, using their legs as brakes.

Once the Zoo's babies start seeing their world for themselves, Blackburne's worries are doubled.

Straight for the swimming-pool, twice deep enough to drown them, headed Mrs. Brown Bear's triplets as soon as they came wobbling from their den. Luckily there was no water in it and Blackburne boarded up the pool to a depth of one foot before flooding it.

Young animals break their bones, cut and bruise themselves, until they learn they were born captives. A lion cub, inheriting a love of roving, expects an iron rod thick as its leg to bend like a weed as it rushes against it. A beautiful young deer recently broke its neck when it raced across its paddock and leaped into the fence. Until his charges become "cage

Balloon TIRES

Headquarters for Information

What questions do you want answered?

What size Balloon tires does my car require?

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What air pressure for Balloon tires for my car?

Will Balloon tires interfere with the power?

Will they consume more gasoline?

Are shock absorbers required?

What mileage will Balloon tires give?

What about skidding and steering?

Do Balloon tires increase braking power?

What other benefits besides passenger comfort and car life?

How does the price compare with regular size tires?

These are some of the questions Balloon tire purchasers are asking before they buy — and many who are not ready to change over to Balloons are calling upon General dealers for information for future reference. Go to Balloon tire headquarters and see the difference between Balloon and regular type tires. You can have a demonstration in Balloon-equipped car. They will be glad to answer questions. You will not be obligated in the least.

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The
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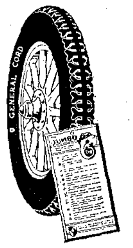
goes a long way to make friends

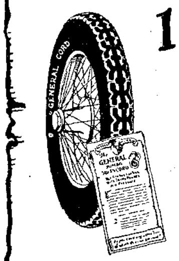
The Evolution of the Balloon Tire

1916

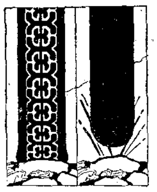


The first step in the development of the present Balloon type tire was made by General in 1916 when the original Jumbo 30 x 3½ tire was brought out. This tire was 19% over-size—very thin construction and excessively large air chamber—features which are merely magnified in the Balloon type tire of today. Thus it is found that even at that early date General was building tires according to present-day Balloon principles. This tire pointed the way and set the pace for the development of the Balloon idea.

1919

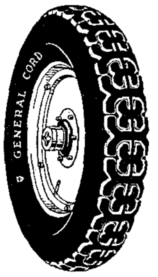


The next step forward was the Jumbo 30 x 3½ Cord originated by General in 1919. General again led the field and emphasized the possibilities of low air pressure—only 30 lbs. of air pressure required for this tire.



Also in the larger sizes General Cords for years have been giving mileage that has made the name General famous on very low inflation—requiring 40% less air than is required for other standard tires of the same sizes. That is why General has been known for years as the low air pressure tire and this car-saving and comfort feature in the General Cord of all sizes satisfies the most particular demand.

1923~1924



The new Balloon type tires simply carry out and emphasize to an extreme degree the low air pressure advantages known to the General line for years. The General Balloon Cord represents the most advanced and dependable stage of Balloon type tire because it is based on long experience in low-pressure construction. It is the outgrowth of ideas which have been constantly employed by this company for seven years in the development and improvement of its regular line.

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Jumbo** Balloon Type **Cords

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BIRDS, BEASTS AND TREES

Continued

broke" Blackburne is kept busy doctoring them.

Crossness of their own parents is a danger from which new-borns must be protected. Mrs. East African Lion presented the Zoo with twins last May 20. Six weeks later she almost killed the more popular of the pair, little Wanda Lion.

"The lioness held to the belief that babies should be given an hour's ride every morning and afternoon. Having no perambulator, she carried her young in her mouth, catlike, as she paced about the cage," Blackburne recalled.

"Becoming cross during one of these walks, she threw Wanda to the floor, jumped upon her and walked away. I jerked the little cub from the cage before the mother returned to completely trample life from her cub.

"Its head was twisted upside down, its back was wrenched and a hind leg was broken. I administered first aid, and, keeping it in my office, brought it up on a bottle. The cub's weight jumped from four to six pounds in two weeks. Her broken leg mended and she became quite frisky. It tried to open desk drawers, tugged at my trousers and raced about the office in circles.

"I offered the cub a little meat—horse-flesh ground fine—when she was two and a half months old. She smelled it, sucked it and finally ate a bit. Soon she became quite ravenous, eating horse-flesh, pigeon and ground bone.

"When Wanda adopted this husky diet I transferred her from my office to a separate cage, a huge nursery 'yard.' Instead of the white enameled wooden staves which surround baby's 'yard,' Wanda was hedged in by black iron rods reinforced by close-meshed wire.

"I gave her two wooden blocks to play with as a substitute for my desk drawers."

Besides being zoo nurse, Blackburne is zoo dietician.

He decides whether bear cubs shall have pork or fish with bread; whether little Wanda Lion needs pigeon in addition to horse-meat and bone, and whether the monkeys may have oranges with their carrots and onions. The day's food schedule, with exact amounts baby animals are to receive, he gives each morning to Cook C. C. Trevey.

Preparing 3,600 square meals a day for the zoo's 1,800 animals has become "just another day's work" with Trevey. He took charge of the zoo kitchen in 1911.

Food for the zoo's babies is prepared with the greatest caution in a clean, two-story kitchen, located behind the birdhouse. To this building each day come delivery trucks of Washington butchers, bakers, fish and fruit dealers.

"See those two boxes of stale bread," said Trevey, pointing to the end of the room on the right of the entrance. "Mush made from those stale loaves of bread, rolls and buns is the delight of young hippopotamuses, monkeys, small birds, and other non-carnivorous animals. We buy stale stock from Washington bakers."

Between bread-boxes and door stands a bone-grinding machine, with meat-saw and cleaver beside it. "The machine serves as teeth for young lions, tigers and wolves, which need bone before they have teeth," the cook explained.

Descending to the floor below one came upon the Zoo bakery. This plant produces

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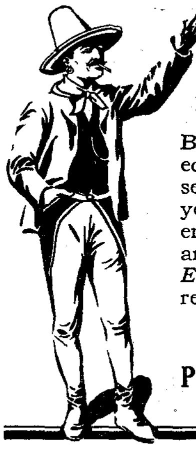

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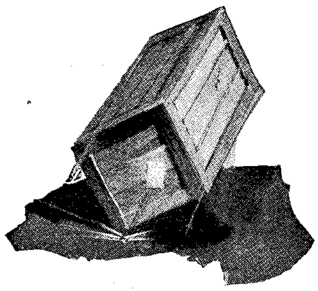

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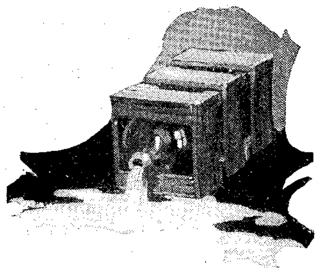

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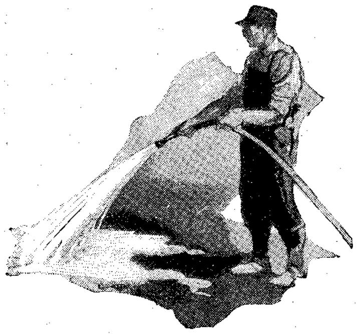

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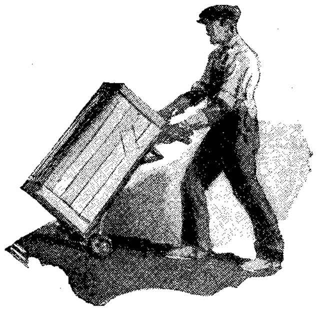

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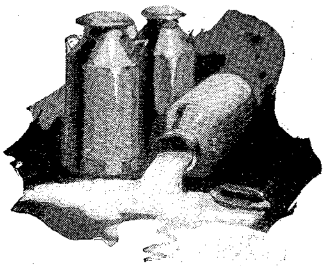

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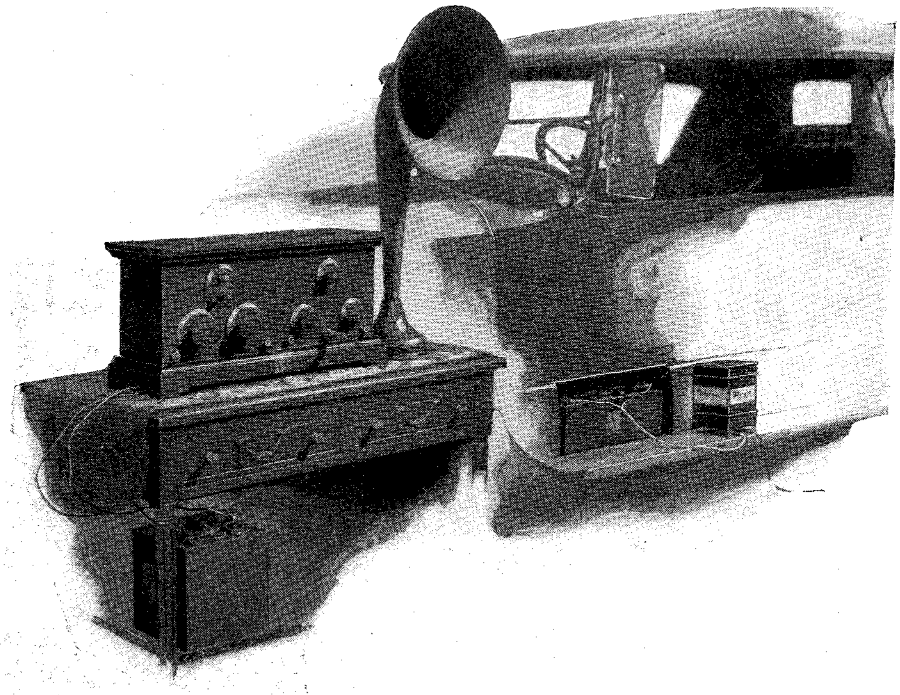

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GENERAL ELECTRIC

48-2

BIRDS, BEASTS AND TREES
Continued

the bears' breakfast, lunch and dinner delight—graham bread. Three ovens of hotel-kitchen proportions fill one end of the lower room. Trevey opened an oven door and the aroma of baking bread drifted out.

In the center of the room stood six high, wire cages, filled with finished bread. The dark brown graham loaves were about forty inches long, twenty inches wide and four inches thick. Trevey had to place one on his knee and exert himself to break it.

In the other end of the room is the vegetable supply—troughs full of beets, onions, carrots, sweet and white potatoes, kale, lettuce and cabbage. "The zoo's inhabitants eat a bushel of each of these vegetables a day. Deer, kangaroo and monkeys are especially fond of them," Keeper Blackburne said.

"Our own twenty-five-acre farm produces all the beets, carrots, potatoes, lettuce, kale and cabbage we need."

HELEN KELLER'S ANIMAL FRIENDS

IT is miraculous enough that a deaf, dumb and blind girl should be able to make friends with her fellow human beings, who can meet her more than half-way and with their intelligence supplement her physical handicaps. But now it appears that Miss Helen Keller has a host of animal friends, too, which she knows and loves in a way to put some people to the blush who go through life ignoring these fine companions. Perhaps the animals can "discern spirits," and know the good people from the bad instinctively, as some say, and if so, then Miss Keller has here another tribute to her wonderful character to add to the deep admiration every one already feels. It is Miss Keller herself who writes in *The Zoological Society Bulletin* (New York) for our entertainment and delight about the animals she has known:

> I can not remember a time in my life when animals and I were not the best of friends.
>
> I emerged from babyhood clinging frantically to the rough coat of my father's favorite hunting dog, a beautiful Llewellyn setter. Together Belle and I explored the garden. Together we fought our way through box-hedges and rose-trees. I am sure Belle was often puzzled to account for my peculiarities. She would watch me fall over objects with a troubled expression in her kind eyes. With remarkable intelligence she did her best to keep me out of trouble. She knew perfectly well that rose-bushes have thorns, and that thorns scratch children and tear their frocks. She would push and pull in her efforts to dissuade me from going where it was not safe, but when I persisted, despite her most energetic resistance, she gave in and faithfully kept her place at my side, poking out her head in front to take observations and prevent, if possible, a bump or a tumble.
>
> I loved Belle dearly. She was almost human in her patience and forbearance with me when I was only a little savage, more ignorant and apparently less capable of learning than my faithful companion in the great darkness.
>
> No sooner had I learned to spell a word

on my fingers than I was seized with the idea of imparting this new accomplishment to Belle. I found her asleep on the shady side of the piazza. I sat down beside her and began to manipulate her blunt toes. She seemed embarrassed, she smelled her feet anxiously and whimpered a little resentfully. I kept on, determined to teach her to make the letters d-o-l-l. Realizing that further objection would be useless, she watched the performance with stolid indifference, as much as to say, "Do as you please, but I'd like to see any one teach me to spell!" Poor Belle, I grew angry at her clumsiness, and pulled her toes so hard that at last she howled. But she bore me no malice, and was ready to play with me as soon as I had wearied of the lesson.

I was fortunate enough to be born on a Southern farm, and I grew up among a multitude of domestic animals. It is no exaggeration to say that I spent the greater part of the years, before my education began, in the company of my barnyard contemporaries. My keen interest in everything that had life led my teacher to use the animals on the farm as object lessons. I absorbed language, satisfying my curiosity about living creatures. Hunting for the guinea hens' hidden nests, touching the cool, moist noses and threatening horns of the cows, holding the young pigs in my arms, feeding the great, strutting turkeys and feeling their feathers rise, like a flock of birds hovering close to the ground, being held on the back of a mule by one of the darky farmers when he plowed the cornfield—all these experiences imparted the liveliest reality to the words I learned.

A pair of red bantams was the delight of my heart. They were so tame they would stand on my knees billing and crowing, as much at home as if they were on the ground. One day the lady bantam most amazingly laid an egg in my lap.

When I was ten years old, Mr. William Wade of Oakmont, Pennsylvania, presented me with a beautiful pony. I had just read "Black Beauty," which had been put into raised print, and of course I named the pony Black Beauty. I learned afterwards that he was not black, but that did not matter a whit. Our negro cook's little girl's name was Lily, and nobody objected.

To this day I tremble when I recall Black Beauty's pranks. He knew that I could not see, and he took advantage of me in every imaginable way. When I was on his back, he did exactly as he pleased if some grown-up person was not near to discipline him. He would stop to eat grass by the roadside, or rear up on his hind legs to snatch a pear or an apple from a tree, nearly pitching me out of the saddle. Indeed, I stayed on only by clinging desperately to his mane. He seemed to think I was bent on breaking my neck, and he aided and abetted me to the utmost of his ingenuity. Nevertheless, we were great pals, and I loved him passionately.

Black Beauty was kept in a paddock, which was surrounded by a wire fence, and entered through a high gate. I would find my way to the gate with sugar, but I could not reach the bolt that secured it. Black Beauty was crazy for the sugar. He would sniff at it greedily, I would push my hand through the bars, and he would take the sugar and gallop away. One day I thought I would tease him. Every time he reached for the sugar, I pulled my hand back. He nosed the gate impatiently, stood up on his hind legs to bite the handle of the wooden bar, and finally jerked it up and down. He repeated this biting and jerking of the handle until the bar slid out, and the gate swung open. After that it was almost

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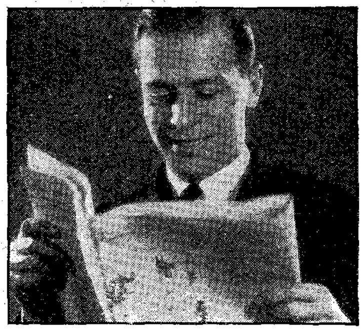

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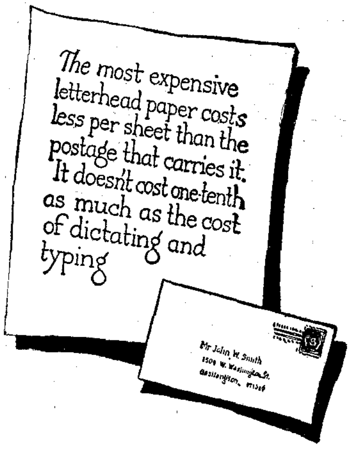
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UNIFORMITY

BIRDS, BEASTS AND TREES

Continued

impossible to keep him in the paddock. His cleverness and initiative usually enabled him to find a way through almost any barricade.

On my first visit to Boston, soon after my eighth birthday, I was taken to a menagerie and formally introduced to an elephant, a cageful of monkeys and three baby lions. The monkeys were very mischievous. They pulled my hair and snatched at the flowers in my hat. Their queer, cold hands made me shiver, and I did not like their teasing antics a bit.

The elephant was an enormous fellow with a breath like the blast from a furnace. He helped himself to a bag of peanuts I held in my hand, and swallowed them, bag and all. When I tried to feel his trunk, he objected and lifted it out of reach. His keeper assisted me to climb up on Jumbo's back, where I sat frightened, but proud of the adventure. I felt like a little boat afloat upon a great sea, and secretly I was glad to climb back to the firm earth again.

The young lions were docile and playful. They rolled over on their backs and purred like kittens. I could not believe they would grow up into ferocious beasts of prey. But when I saw two of them years later, I was convinced. As I stood by their cage, I realized that my innocent, pretty, good-natured lion kittens had undergone a great change, not only in their physical appearance, but also in mind and disposition. The lioness was still slender, and more quiet than the male, which had developed into a powerful, aggressive creature with an imposing mane. His baby purr was now a roar that terrified me. I was not permitted to touch him, even through the bars.

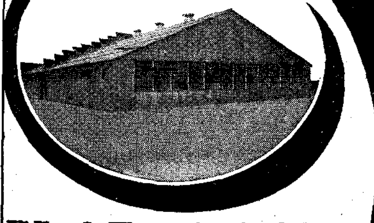
I have, however, touched two grown lions since then, also Trilby, the famous lioness in the Washington Zoological Park. She was as gentle and as beautiful as a great Dane. She prest her body against me affectionately and licked my hand. One lion, a splendid fellow, held out a huge paw to me in a friendly manner, let me feel his great head, and even growled amiably for my entertainment. His keeper made him walk up and down the cage so that I might feel his stride.

All my life I have been interested in animals. Since my early childhood the circus has fascinated me. I have visited nearly all the important zoological parks and menageries in this country. I have made the acquaintance of African buffaloes, hippopotami, sea-lions, camels (and I wondered how any one ever thought of swallowing one!). I have touched a prairie wolf and a Colorado coyote. When I lived in Wrentham, Massachusetts, wild deer frequently ventured into our garden to eat lettuce and other vegetables. They had been protected by law from hunters so long that they had almost lost their fear of man. I could never get close enough to touch them, but if I sat under the old apple-tree at the end of the garden where it joined the hayfield, until they had finished their salad, I could feel their hoof-beats as they charged across the field into the woods beyond.

All these contacts with animal life have helped to make the world I live in real and vastly interesting.

It was a visit to the Zoological Park of New York City that inspired the idea of this article. One day last summer I took my three little nieces from Alabama, who were visiting me, to see the animals.

Spellbound the children watched some



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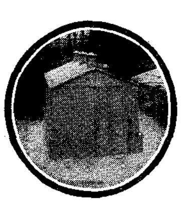

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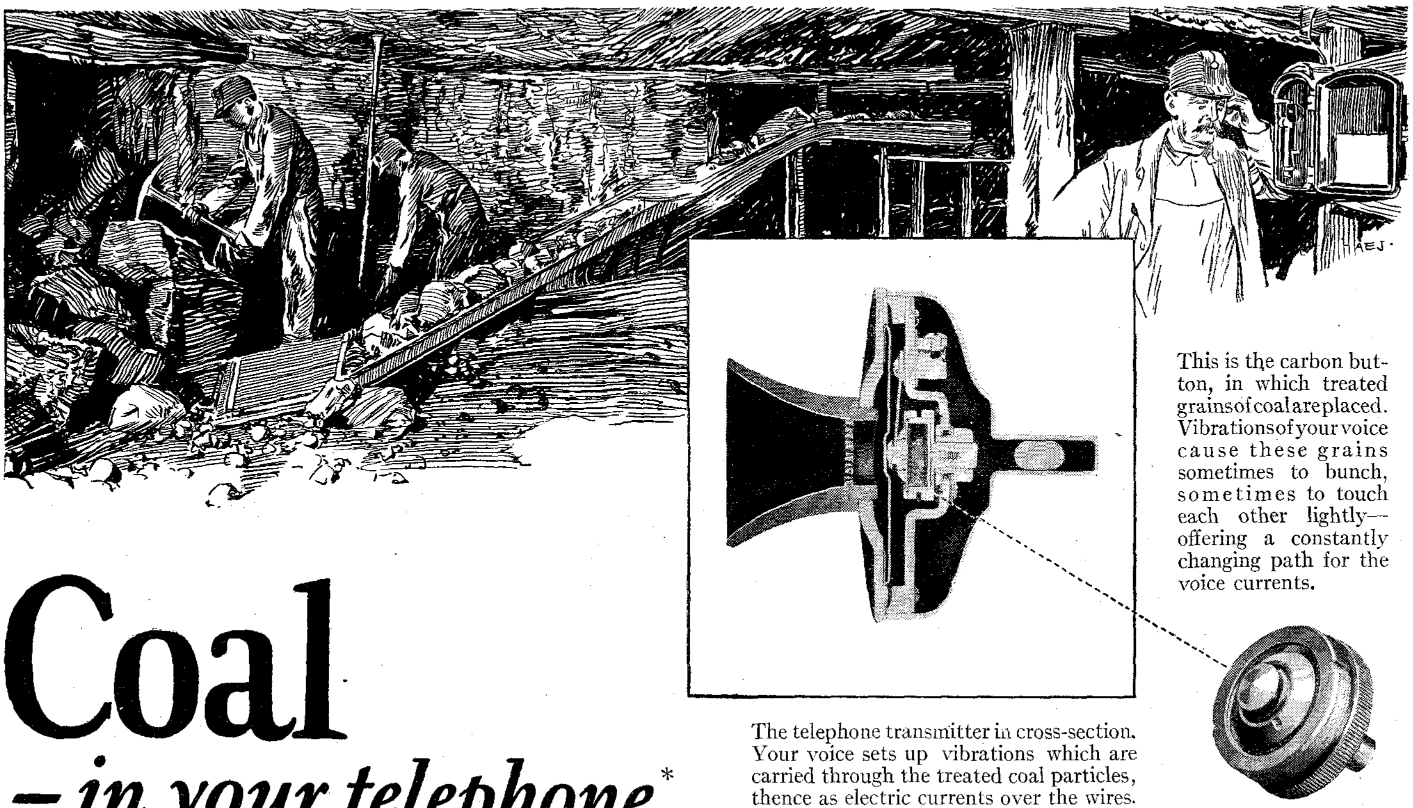

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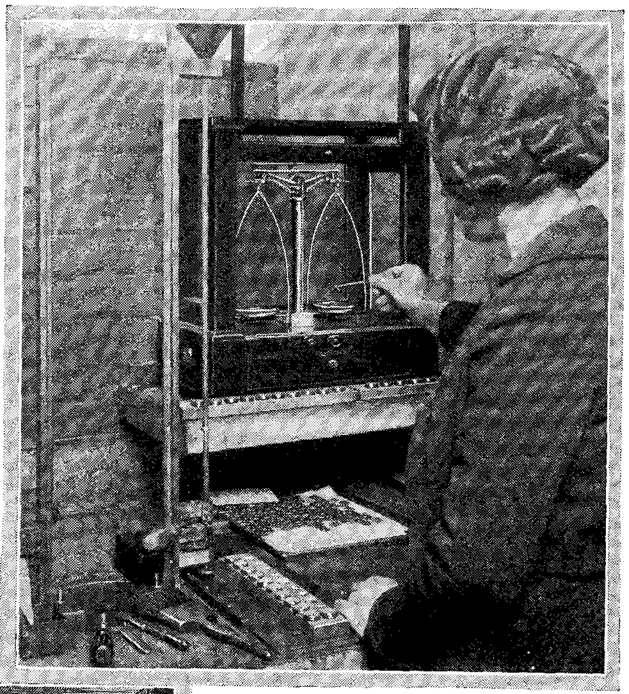
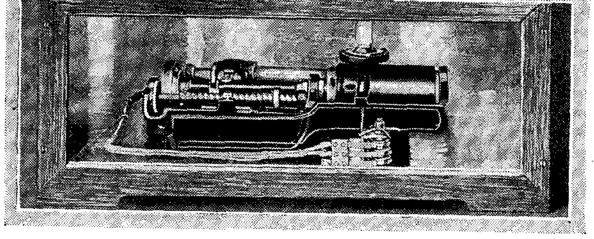


Weighing the grains of coal that go into the carbon button. A skilled operative, using a chemist's delicate balance, checks the amount which this button contains.



To make sure that the carbon button is filled right and that the whole transmitter has been properly assembled phonographs like this repeat the phrase, "1, 2, 3, 4, 5," many thousand times into the mouthpiece.

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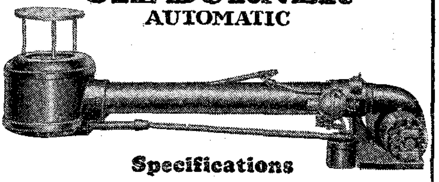

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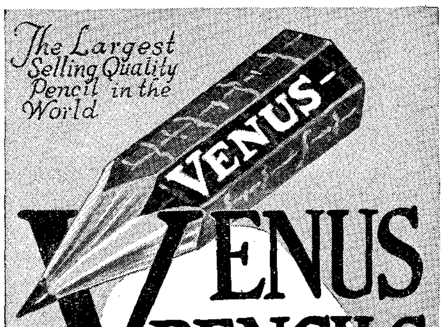
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BIRDS, BEASTS AND TREES

Continued

seals gamboling in the water, climbing rocks, barking in the sunshine, tumbling off again and swimming about, as happy as if they were off on a holiday, instead of at home, doing the same things every minute of their lives.

A solemn brown bear performed a clumsy dance for them; they laughed delightedly and clapped their hands. Then we were taken to the snake house, and the little girls played with a handsome Texas snake. He was most friendly and I felt him hiss softly with pleasure as he coiled round the warm body of the smallest child. There were many snakes, all interesting each after his fashion. The keeper, a fearless man wise in the ways of serpents, brought a rattlesnake for me to touch, grasping his head firmly in his strong hand, so that I might feel the rattle—a sound terrible to all living creatures, yet sweet as waters in a desert to his mate when he calls her!

On our way to the monkey-house we stopt to look at the strangest mammal imaginable, the Australian platypus—the first one which had ever been brought to America alive. It was in the water, and came near enough for me to touch its wet furry coat. This animal lives on a certain kind of worm which boys collect for him at a cost of eight dollars per breakfast. Its nondescript appearance suggests that it is one of nature's discarded experiments. Or is it just a little joke? One has the same feeling about the bat with his wings and head like a mouse, the armadillo with a turtle-like covering, the porcupine, so like a pin cushion, the anteater, a mammal with a bill, and the whale making believe he is a fish.

Windy, the great Orang-utan, received us with rough cordiality. She held out two hairy hands to us, and after looking me over critically she climbed into my lap and put her shaggy arms round my neck. The children were delighted, and danced about us with glee. All at once Windy caught sight of a rain-coat hanging up in a corner, and she was after it like a shot. It was very amusing to watch her try to put the coat on. However, when I took her hand and coaxed her to come with me, she smiled affably and marched beside me with heavy tread to face a camera, which she eyed suspiciously. But she submitted good-naturedly to the ordeal of being photographed. When we took leave of Windy, each one of the party shaking her two hands in turn, she smiled in a peculiar way. You know the kind of smile I mean, if you have ever watched a hostess when her society friends tell her what a delightful affair it has been, and what a wonderful time they have had.

The next animals to entertain us were two giraffes. The children gazed at the strange, timid, sad-eyed creatures in speechless amazement. We fed them with biscuits, and they followed us about sighing softly. I wondered if it would make any difference to a giraffe whether his tea was strong or hot. I was sure that it would lose its strength and arrive in his stomach as iced tea, no matter how hot it started. We all thought the giraffes the saddest creatures under the sun. Perhaps they are sensitive about their shape—poor things.

The climax of happiness came when we all climbed up on the massive back of Alice, the kindliest of elephants, and she carried us round the ring, her long, swinging, heaving, pounding stride filling us with delicious anxiety.

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TWO ESKIMO ANIMAL TALES

WHAT do they do in Eskimo Land when winter comes? How do they pass away the time in the long, dark hours, while the wind heaps high the snow around the igloo? Dr. Daniel S. Newman has sat in the "kasga, or story-house," while the old men of the tribe mend their nets and spears, and heard them tell many stories of that far-off Arctic land, and Mrs. Renée Coudert Riggs, wife of the Governor of Alaska, has adapted them and given them to us in a book called "Animal Stories from Eskimo Land" (Frederick A. Stokes Co.). Because the Eskimos have very few neighbors except the great snowy polar bears and other strange animals, most of their legends have animals as the main characters. In their dim months of winter twilight all the land assumes a mysterious and menacing aspect, so their tales are full of magic. One of them shows a sense of humor. It is called "A Race Between the Reindeer and Tom-cod." This is the way it goes:

Long ago, somewhere on the shore of the Arctic Ocean, a reindeer was taking a walk on the beach, enjoying the fine air, and the sea salt, of which the reindeer are so fond. As he passed a little point on the beach jutting out into the ocean, a fish, called tom-cod, said, "Well, Deer, how do you do?" The deer stopt to say good-morning to the fish, and asked him if he did not think it would be fun to run a race, and settle for all time which could go the fastest, a reindeer or a fish.

The tom-cod thought about it for a while; then said, "I am very busy to-day, Reindeer, but if you will come this time to-morrow morning, we shall race, and I shall beat you."

"We shall see," said the deer, and went home.

When the deer was out of sight the fish sent a message to all the tom-cods near that shore. He told them that the next morning he would have a race with a deer, and that they must answer the deer every time he said, "Fish, are you there?"

At sunrise the next day the deer came to the meeting-place and said, "Fish, are you there?"

"Yes," answered the tom-cod. "I am waiting for you."

The reindeer walked along the shore, but the tom-cod laughed to himself in fish language, and stayed quietly in the same place in the water.

After walking about a mile, the reindeer said, "Fish, are you there?"

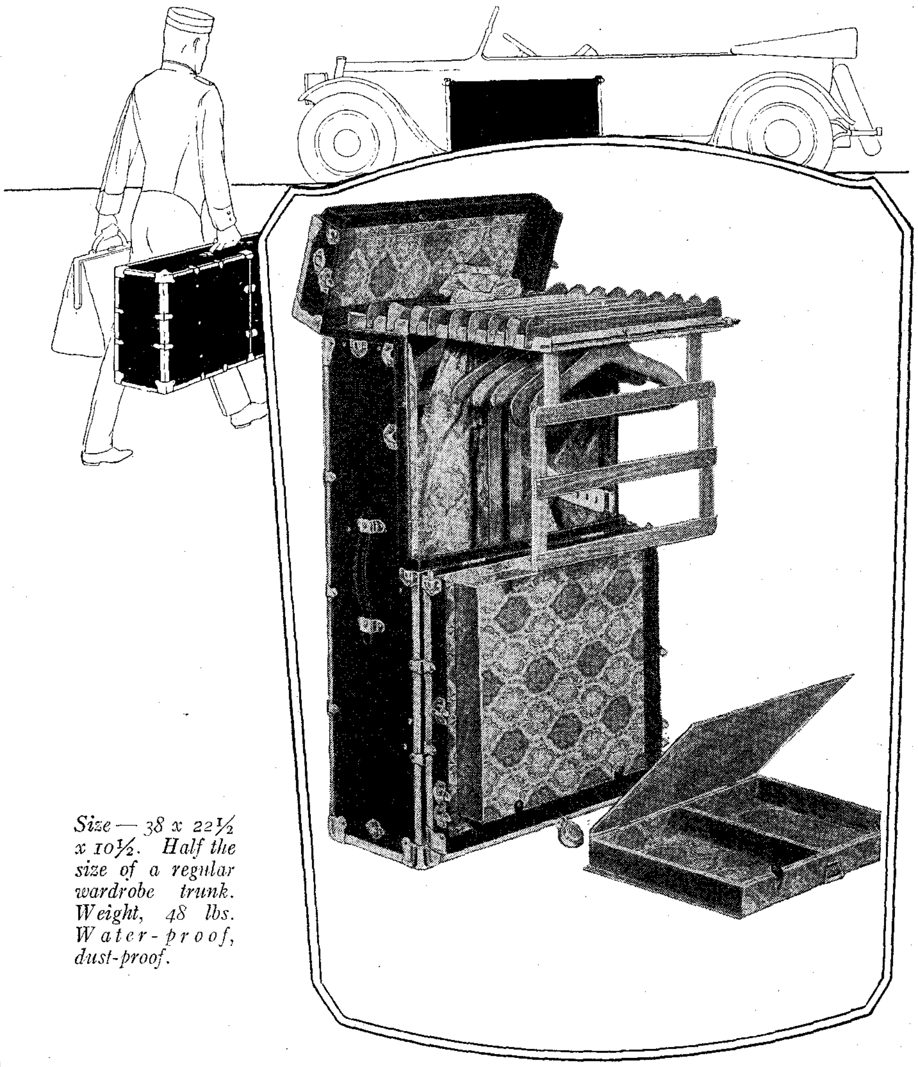
Then another fish answered him, and said, "Yes, Reindeer, I am here, and I could go much faster if I did not have to wait for you."

The reindeer hurried on a little faster. After a while he said, "Fish, are you there?" and still another fish answered him and said, "Yes, Reindeer, I am here, but I could go much faster if I did not have to wait for you."

Then the reindeer, who thought it was the same fish all the time, ran as fast as the wind for a little way. When he stopt, he asked, "Fish, are you there?" and still another fish answered, "Oh, yes, I am here, but you are too slow for me."

After that the deer fell exhausted on the beach and could run no more. So in that way the tom-cod won the race.

"How the White Whales Happened" is another story abounding in magic, worked



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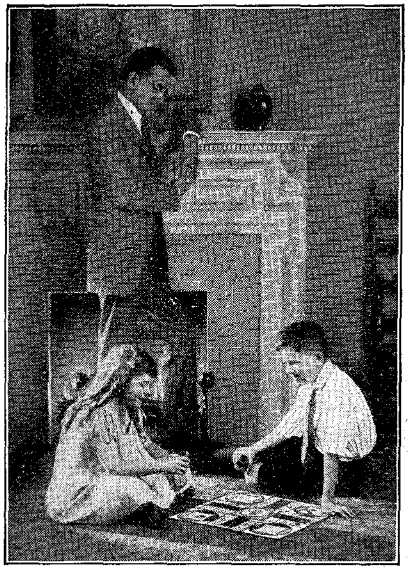

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LISTERINE
TOOTH PASTE

BIRDS, BEASTS AND TREES
Continued

through the animals and birds of that country where darkness, cold and hunger are ever present through many months of the year:

Long, long ago, on St. Lawrence Island, there lived with his grandmother a little blind orphan boy. He was so blind that he could not even see a ray of light.

The grandmother was a wicked old witch, and treated him very badly.

They were frightfully poor, and had to eat muskrats, for they had no one to go hunting food for them.

One day the old woman came in very much excited because she had seen a polar bear with two cubs. Now you must understand that the bear cubs are the baby bears, and are nice and round and plump and juicy and covered with white fluffy fur. The grandmother smacked her lips at the thought of those delicious little bears.

After grumbling about for a while, and scolding the boy because he could not see to go hunting, she handed him a strong bow made from driftwood and some fine arrows tipped with bone, and told him to go out and kill those bears.

"But, Grandmother," said he, "how can I kill the bears when I can not see to shoot them?"

"Come out and I will show you." And she shoved him out of the house.

They sat down outside and waited for Mother Bear to come by with her babies.

The grandmother told the boy to hold the arrow pointed straight in front of him, and that she would tell him when to let it fly.

They waited a long time for the bears to come, and just as he was getting so tired he feared he would drop the heavy bow, who should come sauntering slowly along but Mother Bear and her two frisky babies. Just as they passed the very spot at which the blind boy was aiming, his grandmother whispered, "Shoot!" and he let fly the arrow. One by one he killed the three bears in this way.

Of course the poor little fellow could not see the bears at all and was not sure that he had killed them, but when he asked her the old witch would tell him nothing. She only scolded him and shoved him into the house.

Saying that she was going to gather sticks for the fire, she took her big knife, with a green jade blade and walrus ivory handle, and went out to skin the bears. Having carefully removed the skins, she hung the meat to dry in the cache, a sort of high drying-frame, where no wild animal could get at it.

When dinner time came the old grandmother feasted greedily on bear steak, but she gave only lean muskrats to the hungry little boy.

In the morning the little fellow crawled out on his hands and knees to search for willow weeds, from which the Eskimos like to make tea. They chew it too sometimes. He had to feel his way very carefully so as not to hurt himself, for of course he could see nothing.

While he was crawling along, reaching out with his hands for the willows, he heard something hopping lightly before him.

A little twittering voice said, "Good-morning, boy."

"Who are you?" said the boy, and he stopt to listen.

"I am a snipe, and I can make your eyes see if you will let me."

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For more than two and a half years J. Macklin Rathmel, of Ohio, has been playing the game of business, earning money and having fun in his after-school hours. Practical experience has made of Macklin a successful little business man.

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No doubt you often ask yourself that question in connection with your boy. Thousands of boys are preparing for successful careers by becoming Junior Salesmen, building up routes of customers for THE LITERARY DIGEST.

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The parents of these boys are encouraging them to look ahead to the time when school days will be over. The boys are getting business experience—meeting people, making sales, writing little business letters, sending in brief reports.

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Let us help your boy to insure the success of his career. With your permission we shall be glad to tell him about our Boys in Business plan. Send us a card containing his name and address—and yours—and we will send the information to *you.* No obligation on your part.

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C-11 Junior Sales Division
354 Fourth Avenue, New York, N. Y.

"Well," said the boy, "I have always been blind, and I don't think a snipe could give me my sight, but I could not be worse off than I am now, so you might try, if you want to."

No sooner had he said this than the snipe hopped on his shoulder and began brushing his eyes very lightly with the tip of her pretty spotted wing. This she did gently back and forth many times, until at last he shouted gladly that he could see.

The little snipe did not let him go just then, but made him keep very quiet until she had polished his eyes so bright that he could see the tiniest speck of sand in the bottom of the ocean; then she sent him home.

Thanking his little new-found friend, the boy ran back as fast as his feet could carry him. When he got near the house, he dropt down on his hands and knees again, and closing his eyes, came crawling in. As he entered he detected the odor of bear meat.

"Grandmother, what is that good smell that makes me so hungry?" said he; but the old woman spoke harshly, and scolded him for not bringing back any willow weed. He still kept asking for food, hoping she would give him some of the bear, but she placed the muskrat before him again, while she ate the bear steaks. When she was too busy eating to notice him, he peeped at her with one eye, and saw her devouring greedily. When she was too well filled to eat any more, she went down to the sea to wash the bear grease off her hands and face, but she was so heavy with food that when she leaned over she fell into the water head first.

The boy heard a shriek and ran to the shore just in time to see her rise to the surface, turn into a white whale, and swim away.

Ever since then the Eskimos have believed that all white whales were once old women. Indeed, to this day, they insist that a bunch of white hair is found inside the brain of a white whale, which makes them all the more sure of it.

THAT MODEL MATE, THE EAGLE—The married life of the American Bald Eagle presents a model of constancy to the people of the land of which it is the symbol, Prof. F. H. Herrick of Western Reserve University told the Wilson Ornithological Club in Cincinnati recently. Says Science Service's *Daily Science News Bulletin* (Washington):

"When its mate dies a new marriage is contracted and the new mate takes up its residence in the old nest. The same nest may therefore be used for a very long time by the successive members of the same family partnership. One of the most remarkable nests is located in the top of a hickory tree in Vermillion, Ohio, where it is known to have been inhabited for about 33 years. In spite of its airy perch, 81 feet from the ground, the nest is 12 feet tall and is estimated to weigh about a ton. Here Professor Herrick and an assistant for the past year studied the daily home life of our national bird, and watched the young eaglets growing, learning to fly, and then learning their trade as hunters by practising swooping and catching sticks until they acquire sufficient dexterity to attack living prey. The birds have so far been observed for 36 complete days, and next spring observations of the younger weeks of the eaglets' life are expected to complete the record of the Bald Eagle's life activities.

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AFTER Dr. Stephens had cleaned my teeth, he held the mirror for me to see how white and pretty they were. They looked so nice and clean.

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INVESTMENTS ▾ AND ▾ FINANCE

OUR BANKS ABANDONING THE FOREIGN FIELD

ABANDONMENT of the foreign trade business by our bankers is seen by financial writers in the retirement of the Asia Banking Corporation and its absorption by the International Banking Corporation, which is now left practically alone in the field. The situation is symptomatic of foreign trade conditions, we read in the news columns of the New York *Journal of Commerce*, and represents a distinct change from the ideas generally held "when our export prospects were still considered flourishing and there was a belief that we should succeed in taking over a considerable fraction of the trade and finance which had for many years centered around London. As things now stand, the trend is wholly in the opposite direction, and branch banking activities have been shifting from the foreign to the domestic field." This decision on the part of our bankers, we read on, has been "unfavorably received abroad, as it greatly curtails access to our markets on the part of foreigners who want to use American capital in developing business or increasing investments abroad."

In its editorial discussion of the trend away from foreign banking *The Journal of Commerce* says it is not altogether strange that our bankers should have left a field which showed no immediate profit, and yet it hints that the time may come when they will regret it. It expects a return of normal trade conditions in Europe, and when this happens, and we need foreign banking facilities, we will have to depend on the foreign banks, with results that may not always be satisfactory. So—

> While it is easy enough to understand and sympathize with the policy of those bankers who find it necessary to cut their losses and reduce their overhead, and to see no reason why they should continue in a field which for the most part holds out risk and does not furnish corresponding promise of advantage, the general situation is none the less regrettable. We are evidently "scrapping" an important equipment of trade machinery which is certain to be wanted at some time in the future, even if not very active to-day. When the time comes that we do feel the need of it, we shall, as before, find ourselves without the necessary resources. The opportunity provided by recent legislation will still, no doubt, be available, but we shall have to make an entirely new beginning in acquainting ourselves with its proper uses.

But to another writer on business and finance, the abandonment of the foreign field seems perfectly natural and desirable. As the writer of the Chicago letter on the Philadelphia *Public Ledger's* financial page tells the story of the experiment in foreign trade financing, now apparently at an end:

> Authorization for the establishment of foreign branches of American banks was given in the Federal Reserve Act, and the war gave impetus to foreign branches and the organization of banks for foreign trade. The movement was of both kinds. Several of the larger banks established branches and foreign agencies. Many banks joined as stockholders in the organization of banks for foreign trade. There was great hubbub and keen competition. The pioneering was not successful. The griefs and losses were many and heavy, and the present situation shows few survivors and lost enthusiasm.
>
> The reasons are not so easy to discover. Whether inexperience or the business dislocations incident to after-war trade or both were among the reasons is a matter of opinion. However, there always seemed to be one great defect. The fashionable idea that foreign trade could and would be developed if the banking facilities were provided was an exact reversal of the normal order of development. Banking is a result of business, not a cause of it. Banks as pioneers in business development are miscast. The cocktail may have followed the flag, as George Ade testified, but banking follows business.
>
> The failure of most of the foreign trade banks to justify themselves either by service or profits recalls with emphasis the grand culminating plan of the entire movement—the organization of one great foreign trade bank with a capital of $100,000,000. Only the prophets are privileged to say what might have happened had it ever been organized, but it might have been disastrous. As it is the country is well over the fad. It has had a bitter and costly experience, but the experience may well be worth all it cost.

THE NARROWING PATH FOR THE TRADE ASSOCIATIONS

BEFORE the war there were 3,200 commercial and industrial organizations which gathered and distributed trade data for their respective industries and businesses. Last year, as the New York *Times* notes, the Commerce Department issued a revised list of 11,000 such organizations, including 1,500 interstate, national and international. But their activities have been greatly restricted of late by court decisions and Federal Trade Commission orders, and now, observes *The Times*, "there is no way of saying how many of them will discontinue cooperation with the Department of Commerce," a cooperation which Mr. Hoover has declared to be most essential to the Department's function of disseminating business information. For Attorney-General Daugherty has written to Mr. Hoover to say that these associations may collect "general information for distribution through a single medium of the Department of Commerce, but that any attempt of the association to exchange such information among their members constitutes a violation of the anti-trust laws."

This seems to the Washington correspondent of the New York *Journal of Commerce* a death-blow to the issuance of trade statistics by the Commerce Department. Mr. Hoover thinks "there is great likelihood that not only the associations from which this department now receives valuable statistics, but a great many others, will discontinue the collection of information and statistics as to the production of shipments, stock on hand, and the prices of closed transactions." The Secretary does not believe that "the associations will go to the expense of collection if the only use that can lawfully be made of them is to transmit them to some government department," and he fears the efficiency of the Department will be thus impaired. *The Journal of Commerce's* correspondent thinks it "probable that an effort will be made to obtain the cooperation of the trade organizations for the continuance of the Government's reports, but failing in that it would seem that the only alternative to putting an end to their issuance would be for Congress to appropriate funds for the collection of the data." It seems to a New York *Times* writer that the industries affected may find it worth while to gather this kind of facts, "even tho their respective members obtained them only after publication through official channels; the only effect of the delay would be to make it more difficult to maintain any monopoly." But it would be no surprize to the Washington correspondent of the Chicago *Journal of Commerce*—

> If the opinion resulted in the disbanding of an alleged number of trade associations, or their refusal to furnish further business information to the Department of Commerce, except that information required by law in census reports.

Some business men, says *Financial America* (New York), think a ban on distributing business statistics "would be a direct aid to big business, but a depressing blow to the smaller firms." It adds:

> It is certain that statistics and other data relative to their particular lines are a necessity of every business man. The big firms and corporations naturally need not rely on trade associations for compilation of this data, as they usually maintain their own departments for just such work. But for the average or small company such a research body is vitally necessary, and it is the only means they have of keeping abreast of prevailing business conditions.

Financial America thinks that a reduction of the total number by consolidation, "a weeding out of the shady associations themselves, and punishment of individual bodies, when punishment is necessary, would make for better conditions. On the other hand, an absolute ban on all trade association activities probably would serve only to demoralize our commercial life, for it would eliminate about the only source of information which is necessary for the thousands of small business firms throughout the country."

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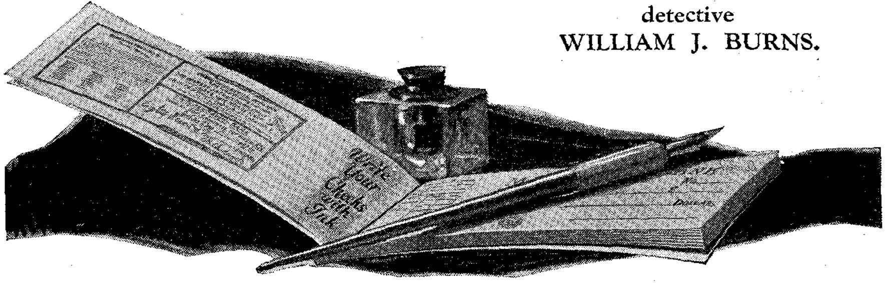
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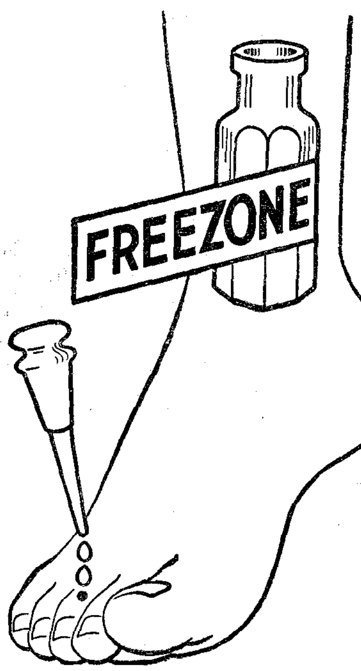

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MILD
BETTER THAN A MUSTARD PLASTER

CURRENT EVENTS

FOREIGN

January 24.—Former Grand Duchess Marie of Luxembourg dies at Hohenburg Castle, at Lenggries, Bavaria. The reigning Duchess of Luxembourg at the outbreak of the World War, she abdicated in favor of her sister, Charlotte, in January, 1919.

January 25.—Following thirty hours of fighting for possession of Salina Cruz, the Mexican Federal troops capture the city, it is reported, the insurgents being forced to flee by ship.

France and Czecho-Slovakia sign a treaty which provides for the maintenance of the present political status of Europe, recognition of defensive agreements authorized by the covenant of the League of Nations, and for collaboration in the economic reconstruction of Europe.

January 26.—President Obregon of Mexico takes the active lead of 30,000 men against the rebels in Michoacan and Jalisco, it is officially reported.

In accordance with the ancient marriage ritual antedating the Christian era, Prince Regent Hirohito of Japan is wedded to Princess Nagako, eldest daughter of Prince Kuni.

January 27.—After a crowd, estimated at half a million, view the bier, Vladimir Ilyitch Ulianoff, whom the world knew as Nikolai Lenin, is entombed in Moscow.

Italy and Jugo-Slavia sign a treaty under which Fiume becomes Italian territory. It is stated that Jugo-Slavia receives a port adjacent to Fiume.

The town of Esperanza, considered the most important strategic position on the railway between Mexico City and Vera Cruz, was captured by Mexican Federal forces on January 26, according to an official statement.

Finland wins first honors in the speed skating events of the winter Olympic games in France; Norway wins second place; and the United States third. Charles Jewtraw, an American, the international champion, wins the 500-meter sprint in 44 seconds.

January 28.—Heavy fighting between the Federals and rebels is reported in the vicinity of Vera Cruz, where Federal troops are said to have killed most of the staff of General Sanchez, rebel leader.

DOMESTIC

January 23.—America's sole aim in selling a limited supply of arms and ammunition to the Mexican Government, says Secretary Hughes at a dinner of the Council of Foreign Relations, in New York, is to contribute to the world's peace.

Senator Caraway introduces a resolution to cancel the Teapot Dome oil lease to the H. F. Sinclair interests.

Governor Pinchot of Pennsylvania, it is announced, will not be a candidate this year for President.

President Coolidge requests Congress to pass emergency relief legislation to assist the farmers in the Northwest, recommending, among other things, the extension of the time during which

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Seventy-Ninth Annual Statement

TO THE POLICY-HOLDERS:

As a policy-holder you are chiefly interested in the quality of your Company and in the service it renders. By "quality" I mean the character of its business; the grade of its securities; the standards maintained by its Executive Officers.

I can not paint a complete picture, but in order to drive home some of the truth I give you below a picture of the work of **one Committee** during the year 1923.

During 1923 the Finance Committee made the following investments:

BONDS PURCHASED

	Cost	Average Yield
U. S. Government Treasury Notes	$11,013,860.00	4.65%
Domestic Railroad Bonds	13,569,960.00	5.44%
Domestic Municipal Bonds	4,050,912.00	5.02%
Domestic Public Utility Bonds	9,216,596.00	5.49%
Canadian Municipal Bonds	494,700.00	5.24%
British and Other Foreign Bonds	5,470,312.00	5.14%
Total	**$43,816,340.00**	**5.17%**

BOND AND MORTGAGE LOANS MADE

	Cost	Average Yield
City Loans	$59,262,432.00	5.81%
Residential Loans	10,002,094.00	5.80%
Farm Loans	18,097,561.00	5.38%
Total	**$87,362,087.00**	**5.72%**
Bonds bought and B. & M. Loans made	**$131,178,427.00**	**5.54%**
B. & M. Loans renewed	$12,991,730.00	5.50%
Total	**$144,170,157.00**	**5.53%**

This total—**$144,000,000.00**—was much more than our net income. The Committee believed it saw an opportunity to benefit you through selling and reinvesting, without risk, in order to increase the earning power of invested assets. They therefore sold Bonds amounting to (par value) **$44,845,459.29** during the year, of which **$33,182,900.00** were United States Government Bonds. By this process, and by transferring of certain foreign bonds, in reinsuring foreign business, they increased the earning power of Ledger Assets by over **$1,000,000.00** annually for **an average of nine years.**

In addition to the Finance Committee we have five other standing committees and several sub-committees. They all work. The standing committees make detailed reports to the Board of Directors monthly. The members of the Board are in close touch with matters of fact as well as matters of policy.

The new business in 1923 was	**$693,000,000.00**
The gain in outstanding insurance was over	**$300,000,000.00**
The total insurance outstanding is	**$4,300,000,000.00**
The admitted assets, at **market values**, aggregate	**$1,003,773,000.00**
The unassigned surplus is	**$69,500,000.00**

We have **125** Branch Offices in the United States and Canada, to which over 8,000 agents report.

DARWIN P. KINGSLEY, *President.*

Balance Sheet, January 1, 1924

Bonds at MARKET VALUE, as Determined by Insurance Department, State of New York

ASSETS	
Real Estate Owned	**$7,774,440.00**
First Mortgage Loans—	
On Farms	**66,239,961.23**
On Residential and Business Properties	**189,255,218.65**
Loans on Policies	**166,267,471.04**
Bonds of the United States	**92,274,810.00**
Railroad Bonds	**283,480,416.77**
Bonds of other Governments, of States and Municipalities	**130,950,765.53**
Cash	**6,835,903.11**
Other Assets	**60,694,776.13**
Total	**$1,003,773,762.46**

LIABILITIES	
Policy Reserve	**$800,574,178.00**
Other Policy Liabilities	**24,620,009.06**
Dividends left with Company to Accumulate at Interest	**13,851,238.99**
Premiums, Interest and Rentals prepaid	**3,244,255.04**
Taxes, Salaries, Accounts, etc., due or accrued	**7,729,500.32**
Additional Reserves	**9,088,210.00**
Dividends payable in 1923	**54,800,321.47**
Reserve for Deferred Dividends	**20,352,917.00**
General Contingency Funds not included above	**69,513,132.58**
Total	**$1,003,773,762.46**

Since organization the Company has paid to and on account of Policy-holders and Beneficiaries over $2,000,000,000.00

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COLT'S THE ARM OF LAW AND ORDER

CURRENT EVENTS
Continued

the War Finance Corporation may make loans.

The two agreements with the Mexican Government, upon the basis of which the United States accords diplomatic recognition to Mexico, are ratified by the United States Senate.

Modification of the organic act which serves as the constitution of Porto Rico is requested of the Government by a Porto Rican delegation, which declares that Porto Ricans, as American citizens, are now capable of managing their own affairs.

Secretary Hughes and Sir Auckland Geddes, retiring British Ambassador, sign the Treaty which permits search and seizure of rum-running vessels up to a twelve-mile limit. The treaty goes to the Senate for ratification.

The United Mine Workers' Union, in convention at Indianapolis, adopts a resolution calling for the recognition of Soviet Russia only on the acceptance by the Soviet of the principle of non-interference in affairs of other nations and on the "fulfilment of their honorable obligations."

The State Department places evidence before the Senate Foreign Relations Committee showing that the Soviet Government has spent $165,000 here for propaganda.

January 24.—Edward L. Doheny, head of the oil company to which Albert B. Fall, former Secretary of the Interior, and Secretary of the Navy Denby leased the naval oil reserve in California known as Number 1, testifies before the Senate committee investigating leases of the naval oil reserves that he loaned Mr. Fall $100,000 without security before obtaining the California lease. Gavin McNab, counsel for Mr. Doheny, offers to return the lease if a committee of experts appointed by the President decides it was a bad deal for the Government.

Senator Cummins introduces a bill providing for the compulsory consolidation of railroads.

January 25.—The House Ways and Means Committee decides upon the repeal of nuisance and excise taxes, which include theater admission taxes, candy, jewelry, telegraph and telephone assessments.

Col. J. W. Zevely testifies before the Senate committee investigating naval oil leases that, acting under the orders of H. F. Sinclair, he had loaned $25,000 in Liberty bonds to former Secretary of the Interior Fall, this sum being in addition to $10,000 advanced to Mr. Fall for his expenses on a trip to Russia.

An explosion in the McClintock mine at Johnstown City, Illinois, results in the death of thirty-two men.

The Navy Department orders all American warships, except a fleet repair ship, from Mexican waters.

January 26.—The candidacy of Senator James A. Reed of Missouri for the Democratic nomination for President is announced.

President Coolidge issues a statement saying that if the investigation into the naval oil leases shows that any crime has been committed, the criminals will be prosecuted, and that he will employ special council of high rank, drawn from both political parties to conduct the prosecution.

Thirty-six miners are killed by an explosion of gas in the Lancashire mine of the Barnes & Tucker Coal Company at Shanktown, Pennsylvania.

January 27.—Attorney-General Daugherty requests President Coolidge not to consult him in naming the special council to prosecute suits that may result from the naval oil lease inquiry.

The Federal Trade Commission charges eight radio firms with creating a monopoly in radio apparatus and communication, both domestic and foreign.

January 28.—Senator Robinson of Arkansas introduces a resolution calling for the resignation of Secretary of the Navy Denby because of his connection with the leasing of naval oil reserves. The House votes a special appropriation of $100,000 to be put at the disposal of President Coolidge to prosecute the naval reserve oil cases.

The House Ways and Means Committee adopts Secretary Mellon's recommendation to allow a special 25 per cent. deduction on incomes which are "earned."

The Supreme Court of the United States hands down a decision that national banks under the Federal banking act are prohibited from establishing branches unless they come within certain exceptions pointed out by the Court.

January 29.—Burton K. Wheeler offers a resolution calling upon the President to request the immediate resignation of Attorney-General Daugherty for his connection with the naval oil leases. A resolution introduced by Senator Walsh of Montana would have the Secretary of the Interior abrogate permits and leases under which Sections 36 and 16 in California are being exploited.

President Coolidge selects Silas Hardy Strawn, a leading attorney of Chicago, and former Attorney-General Thomas W. Gregory to be special counsel for the Government in the Teapot Dome and Elk Hill oil-lease cases.

William H. Anderson, superintendent of the Anti-Saloon League of New York, is found guilty by a jury of forgery in the third degree in altering books of account belonging to the Anti-Saloon League.

Whence Those Strange Sounds.—Says The Literary Digest, in its issue of December 15th, "all radio operators agree that the neighborhood of the Mexican coast is saturated almost continuously with squeaks, roars, clicks and scratches. Have our readers who live near the Mexican border any suggestions?" Yes; the squeaks are coming from the captured bootleggers; the roars all originate in the Tampico oil-fields, where rival companies are "spudding-in"; the clicks are made by the gun-triggers of the Presidential candidates, and the scratching is what the peons must do for a living. There is no charge for these suggestions.—*Laguna (Calif.) Life.*

Plenty of Knowledge at Home.—American—"I suppose your son's thirst after knowledge led him to travel in Europe this winter?"

Second American—"No; merely his thirst."—*Tit-Bits (London).*

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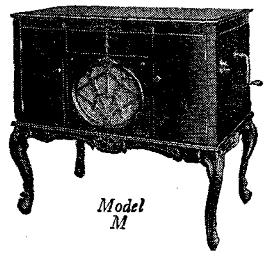

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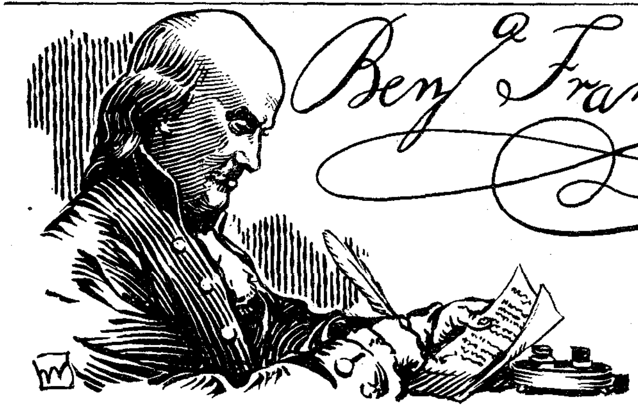

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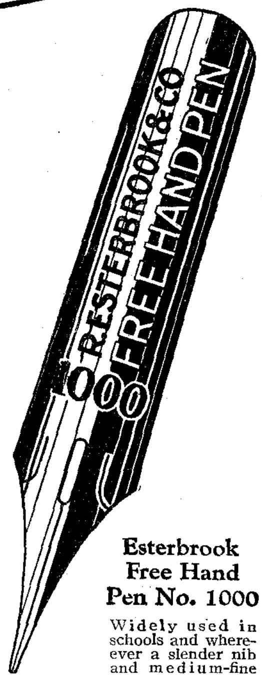

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Anyone who read Archibald Marshall's appraisal of Mark Twain and Huckleberry Finn in the January INTERNATIONAL BOOK REVIEW will want to keep up with this important series on the great novels of the past century. This month he writes on that exuberant masterpiece of Thomas Hardy's, "Under the Greenwood Tree."

Among the important new books reviewed in the current INTERNATIONAL BOOK REVIEW are the following:

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By
Rudyard Kipling
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THE LEXICOGRAPHER'S EASY CHAIR

To decide questions concerning the correct use of words for this column, the Funk & Wagnalls New Standard Dictionary is consulted as arbiter.

Readers will please bear in mind that no notice will be taken of anonymous communications.

"M. L. G.," West Philadelphia, Pa.— A Reader draws attention to the fact that Richmond, Va., is often called the "Modern Rome," because originally it was built on seven hills, even as is the city of Seattle.

"G. C. A.," Berlin, Germany.—The points that you make are very interesting. Dr. Fernald, were he living, would be the last man on earth to condemn "make *with*." If you did not find the phrase, it is merely because the reader might naturally draw the inference that if a thing can be *made by* a person *with* an implement, the present indicative *make* could be used in similar association.

In regard to English speech there is one phase, however, that we must none of us forget—the English language is not fixed. The forms that are not accepted to-day may be accepted to-morrow. For more than fifty years the so-called *cleft* or *split infinitive* has been condemned by grammarians for no other reason than that few of them discovered how firmly it had established itself in the language. A form that has five centuries of usage is not a form that grammarians can afford to ignore or to condemn, but is one which they should explain.

"Buy *from*" is in the dictionary. *Buy* is construed with *of*, *from*, *at* (the seller), *for*, *with* (the price). "Bought *of*," is most common, of course, and it prevails in the quotations at hand; nevertheless, "bought *from*" is an accepted idiom to-day. The first is a very common one in commerce. Years ago it was a set form printed on bill-heads, as "Bought *of* John Brown, etc." In a commonplace book, bearing the date 1502, the idiom is referred to—"*Bowte of* Roger Cawthaw." Shakespeare used the colloquial form in "Henry IV," Part II, act i, scene 2: "I *bought mee* a horse in Smithfield."

"Bought *of*" and "bought *from*" a person are both good English, and if the past tense is permissible, the present tense is also.

The question of the correct preposition to use with *different* is one that has repeatedly been discussed in the Lexicographer's Easy Chair. The various prepositions that have been used are given in "Mend Your Speech," page 24.

"M. W. B.," Washington, D. C.—"To settle a dispute, please tell me whether '10-*talented* woman' or '10-*talent* woman' is correct."

In the early part of the nineteenth century the form *talented* found favor with the literary leaders of the day in much the same manner as the form *intrigued* enjoys to-day. The adjectival form persisted, and Coleridge who opposed it was moved to remark in his "Table-Talk" of July 8, 1832, "I regret to see that vile and barbarous vocable *talented*, stealing out of the newspapers into the leading reviews and most respectable publications of the day." But Robert Southey, his own friend and brother-in-law, and William Taylor were among those who used the word.

The word *talent* originally referred only to the ancient weight or its value in gold or silver. Later it was used in the figurative sense of treasure, wealth, abundance; and, probably simultaneously, from the parable of the talents as recorded by Matthew, xxv, 14-30, the word took on the sense of mental endowment or natural ability.

From the latter sense a verbal form appeared in 1633, when the Archbishop of Canterbury, George Abbot, wrote, "When one *talented* but as a common person . . . " meaning, one endowed with talents. And this verbal form persisted until the latter part of the eighteenth century, when it dropped into disuse, leaving only its past participle to be revived as an adjective about fifty years later.

As the adjective is regularly formed, *ten-talented* woman is correct.

"M. W.," Westminster, Md. — The name *Thelma* is pronounced *thel'ma—th* as in *thin*, *e* as in *get*, *a* as in *final*.

"I. M. B.," Starkweather, No. Dak.—*Cavalryman* should always be written as one word.

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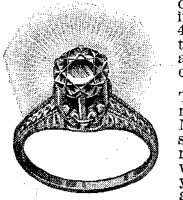

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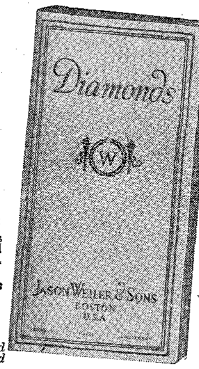

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THE SPICE OF LIFE

Drowned.—A famous New York beauty has disappeared. Perhaps she washed it off.—*Rochester Herald.*

They'd Have To.—VITAL STATISTICS—If all the boarders in New York were placed end to end they would reach.—*Frivol.*

Cowslip.—TEACHER—"Take this sentence: 'Take the cow out of this lot.' What mood?"

PUPIL—"The cow."—*Denver Clarion.*

The Best He Could Do.—FATHER O'FLYNN—"But why did you pick a quarrel and fight with this man—a total stranger?"

BARNEY—"Sure, Yer Reverence, all me friends wor away."
—*London Humorist.*

Prepared.—A visitor said to a little girl, "And what will you do, my dear, when you are as big as your mother?"

"Diet," said the modern child.—*Tit-Bits (London).*

Signs of a Presidential Year.—TWO SCORE KILLED IN EXPLOSION Hiram Johnson Fires Bombshells in First Address.—*Headlines in the Livingston (Mont.) Enterprise.*

It Depends.—"A man is never older than he feels," declared the ancient beau, bravely. "Now I feel as fresh as a two-year-old."

"Horse or egg?" asked the sweet young thing brightly.—*Tit-Bits (London).*

Arts and Arteries.—She had a vast amount of money, but it had come to her quite recently. One day an acquaintance asked her if she was fond of art.

"Fond of art!" she exclaimed. "Well, I should say I was! If I am ever in a city where there's an artery, I never fail to visit it."—*The Christian-Evangelist (St. Louis).*

All the Amenities.—As the parting instructions were being given, the fresh young salesman picked up his bag and started on his initial trip. "Good luck to you," said his chief; "wire us important news."

The following day this message was received: "Reached here safely, good room with bath, feeling fine."

The manager wired back: "So glad, love and kisses, good-by."—*Forbes Magazine.*

A Real One.—BYSTANDER—"I observe that you treat that gentleman very respectfully."

GARAGEMAN—"Yes, he's one of our early settlers."

BYSTANDER—"Early settler? Why, he's not more than forty years of age."

GARAGEMAN—"That may be true, but he pays his bills on the first of every month."—*Motor Age.*

Just So.—FIRST ANGEL—"How'd you get here?"

SECOND DITTO—"Flu."—*Gargoyle.*

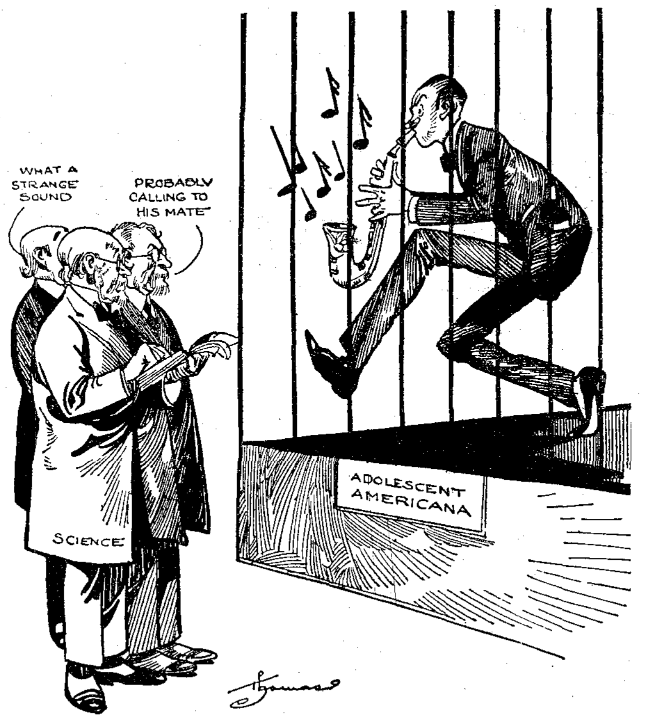
Sometimes.—TEACHER—"What is the plural of mouse, John?"

JOHN—"Mice."

TEACHER—"Correct. Now the plural of spouse?"

JOHN—"Spice."—*Widow.*

Safety First.—A new safety bumper for motor-cars consists of a pliable guard-rail so arranged that when a pedestrian is struck, two arms draw the person on to a canvas stretcher. Thus the motorist is not jarred at all.—*London Opinion.*



OUR NATIVE WILD LIFE
—Thomas in the Detroit *News.*

Light in Darkness.—"Paw, what is a dark recess?"

"Christmas vacation in an Eskimo college, my son."

"Do they celebrate by giving a Snow Ball, Paw?"

"Bedtime, son."—*Wisconsin Octopus.*

The Cowardly Kind.—THE ACTOR—"Yes, sir, some one aimed a base, cowardly egg at me."

THE OTHER—"And what kind of an egg is that?"

THE ACTOR—"A base, cowardly egg, sir? A base, cowardly egg is one that hits you—and then runs."—*Sydney Bulletin.*

Careless Bird.—A Young Englishman in the Highlands was on the moors. He was proving to be such a poor hand with the gun that Dougal, the attendant gillie, grew more and more disgusted. In the end, however, the sportsman managed to bring a bird down. He looked round triumphantly.

"Well, I killed that one, anyhow," he remarked.

Dougal grunted. "Serves it right," he said, "for getting in the way of your shot."
—*Tit-Bits.*